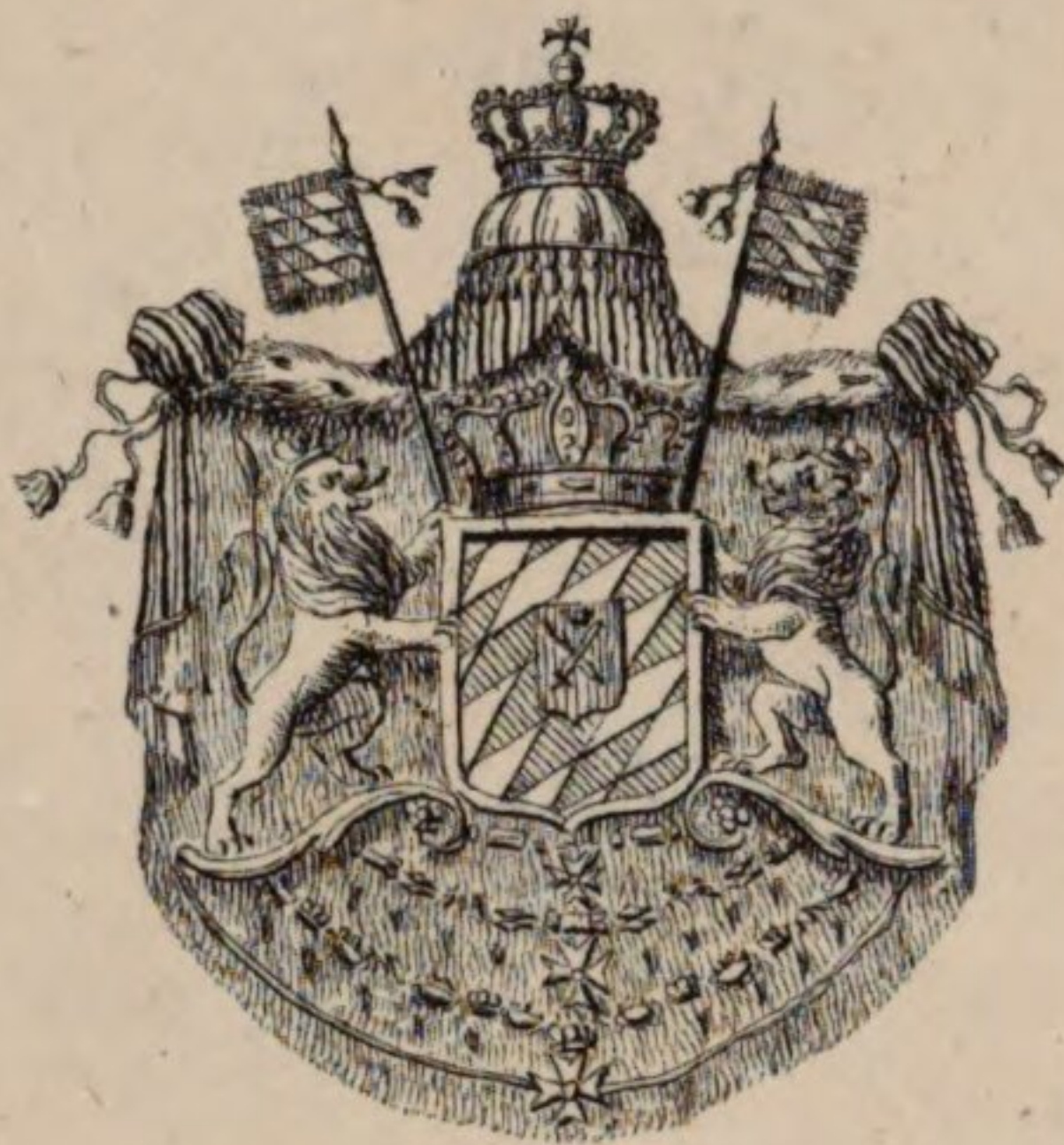


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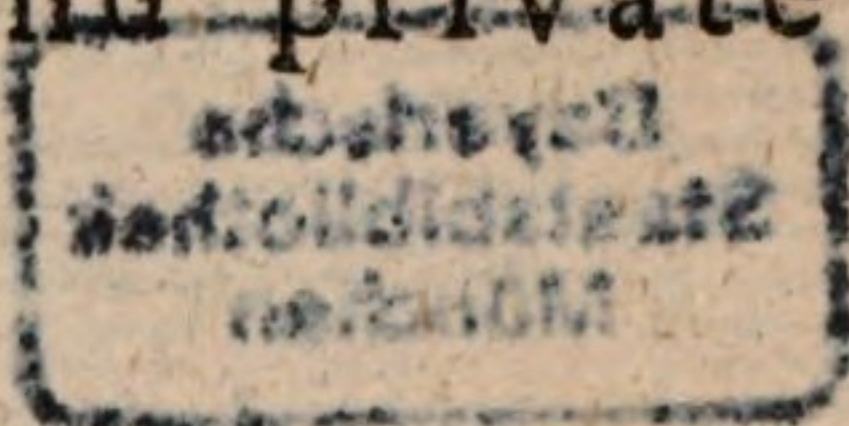
most common subjects of life

with an

english - german Vocabulary

for

schools and private use.



By

D. J o h n C h r i s t i a n F i c k.

E r l a n g e n

p r i n t e d f o r H e y d e r

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Section I.

Chapter I.

*The most 'common expressions, being met with
in speaking.*

Good day to you, Sir!

How d'ye do? — How is it with you?

Very well, thank you Sir. — At your Service. —

Pretty well, God be thanked.

I hope, you 're well.

Tolerably well; indifferently well ¹⁾.

What news?

Is it true?

It is true.

You are very kind.

I am obliged to you.

What do you say?

It is enough.

I believe so; I say yes ²⁾.

I believe not; I say no.

I don't believe it.

You are in the right.

You are in the wrong.

In earnest; I am serious.

Softly — stop ³⁾.

1) So so. 2) Ich sage, es ist so. 3) Sachte — halt.

Hold your tongue.

Let me alone ¹⁾; be easy.

Let it alone ²⁾.

I am against it.

I consent to it.

How old are you?

I am forty years old.

Take care, have a care.

Hark! Make haste.

Who is there? It is I.

What's the matter?

What do you want?

What do you desire?

What do you look for ³⁾?

What are you about ⁴⁾? What are you doing ⁴⁾?

I am writing a letter.

Have you done writing ⁵⁾?

What's to be done ⁶⁾?

We had best do so ⁷⁾.

It is all one.

Sit down.

I am hungry; dry.

Give me something to eat.

I am satisfied, my belly is full.

Give me some drink.

Please to give me a glass of wine.

I'll thank you for a glass of wine.

Drink it all up (out.)

My thirst is quenched, gone.

Where do you come from?

I come from church, from the garden etc.

Come up, in, out, down.

1) Laßt mich mit Frieden. 2) Laßt es liegen, stehen. 3) Was sucht ihr? 4) Was macht ihr? 5) Sendt ihr mit dem Schreiben fertig? 6) Was ist zu thun? 7) Es wäre am besten so.

Stop, hold a little.
 Get you gone, be gone ¹⁾.
 It is time to go.
 It grows late, evening.
 Why don't you go away?
 Stand off, stay a little.
 I'll stay no longer.
 Come along; go along.
 Bring him along with you.
 Whom do you speak to?
 Do you speak to me?
 What did you say?
 Speak louder.
 I don't understand you.
 Who told you so?
 Mr. Smith told me so.
 It is a story, a tale.
 What do you ask?
 I'll ask you a question.
 What's the meaning of your coming so soon?
 Why don't you answer me?
 Do you know that gentleman?
 I know him by sight.
 I don't know him.
 What's his name?
 I don't remember his name.
 I forgot his name.
 Let us take a turn ²⁾.
 Will you take a walk without doors?
 There is no going out to day ³⁾.
 How is the weather?
 Is it fine weather?
 It is hot, warm, cold, stormy, cloudy, rainy,
 windy, fine weather.

1) Geht weg — packt euch fort. 2) Laßt uns spazieren gehen.

3) Man kann heute nicht ausgehen.

Whither shall we go?

Wherever you please.

You walk too fast.

I am out of breath.

You are a sorry walker ¹⁾.

What's the matter with you ²⁾?

I am tired — I got cold ³⁾.

Let us return home.

It snows, it rains, freezes, thunders, lightens, hails.

It is but a shower.

Let us shelter ourselves ⁴⁾.

The wind blows; it is [changed.

The wind is very high ⁵⁾.

It clears up.

The sun shines

The summer is gone.

Winter draws near.

What's a clock?

It is noon, one a clock.

It is half an hour past one o'clock ⁶⁾.

It is past two o'clock.

Did the clock strike?

The clock struck just now.

Look on your watch.

See by the sun.

My watch goes too fast — too slow.

It is down — mount it ⁷⁾.

I was in England two years ago.

He has been here these ⁸⁾ five years.

Are you a friend of mine?

Are you for my brother ⁹⁾?

That's nothing to you ¹⁰⁾.

- 1) Schlechter Fußgänger. 2) Was fehlt euch? 3) Ich habe mich erkältet. 4) Laßt uns wo unterstellen. 5) Es ist ein starker Wind. 6) Es ist halb zwei Uhr. 7) Sie ist abgelaufen. — zieht sie auf. 8) Schon. 9) Halten Sie es mit meinem Bruder. 10) Das geht Sie nichts an.

Are you for fruits ¹⁾?

You are at liberty to chose.

I long to be there.

You had best go away ²⁾.

Mind what you are about ³⁾.

What's his name?

Not, I know of ⁴⁾.

For aught I know ⁵⁾.

It is the best course you can take.

Get your lefson by heart ⁶⁾.

Send me word.

I'll call at your house ⁷⁾.

Give me a call ⁸⁾.

Lend me an ear.

It is that very man ⁹⁾.

Make a courtesy, a bow.

He is past recovery — at the point of death ¹⁰⁾.

I lay a wager.

The armies stand facing one another.

I could not get a sight of him ¹¹⁾.

He would fain come.

He fell a sleeping.

She takes after her mother ¹²⁾.

He has got a new suit.

Don't fret yourself.

It is a pity ¹³⁾.

It is not worth while ¹⁴⁾.

He won't part with it ¹⁵⁾.

- 1) Essen Sie gerne Obst. 2) Sie würden am besten thun, wenn Sie weg giengen. 3) Geben Sie auf Ihre Sachen Acht. 4) So viel ich weiß, nicht. 5) So viel ich weiß. 6) Lernt eure Lektion auswendig. 7) Ich werde Sie im Vorbeigehen besuchen. 8) Ruft mich an. 9) Das ist eben der Mann. 10) Es ist aus mit ihm; er ist in den letzten Zügen. 11) Ich konnte ihn nicht sehen. 12) Sie schlägt ihrer Mutter nach. 13) Es ist Schade. 14) Es ist der Mühe nicht werth. 15) Er will es nicht weggeben.

What will you have me do?
 This day sennight (fourth night.)
 You are quite out ¹⁾.
 They are fallen out ²⁾.
 It is to no purpose ³⁾.
 Put up your books ⁴⁾.
 I can't get rid of him.
 I am at a loss ⁵⁾ what to do.
 He rides on horseback, in a coach.
 I stand in need of you ⁶⁾.
 I am a stranger to them.
 Suit yourself ⁷⁾.
 He is as good as his word ⁸⁾.
 Don't speak nonsense.
 Remember me to your brother.
 Adieu, God b'ye.

Chapter II.

Dialogues upon the most common subjects.

I. *At meeting and asking for one's health.*

How does (the Gentleman) your Brother do?
 He was well last night.
 I rejoice at it.
 Where is he?
 He is gone out (abroad).
 He is in the country.
 How does my Lady do?
 Here she is a-coming.
 Madame, I am your most humble servant.
 How have you done since I saw you last?
 Always very well.

- 1) Sie sind ganz herausgekommen. 2) Sie sind uneins geworden. 3) Es ist vergebens. 4) Legen Sie Ihre Bücher weg. 5) Ich bin verlegen — weiß nicht. 6) Ich habe Ihrer nöthig. 7) Bequemen Sie sich. 8) Er hält Wort.

I am very glad of it.

I thank you heartily.

But how is it with you. — How do you find yourself?

Indifferent well. As I am wont. — Not the best, not very well.

That I am sorry for.

I was a little indisposed last night; I got not a wink of sleep all this night. I have tooth-ache.

How do all at home? — How does your family do? — Our friends at court (in the city, in the country) are they all well?

They are all well except my mother.

What ails her? What is her disease?

She has the head-ach. — She is sick of an ague (a cough). — She is out of order.

Truly I am sorry for it.

How long has she been sick (ill)?

Not very long. — Since six weeks.

I pray God may soon restore her to health. I am sorry I have no time to see her to-day.

How is your father?

He is not very well — he must take physick.

The physician comes every day.

Sit down a little.

Indeed I cannot.

You are in great haste,

I will come again to-morrow. I must go home again, I have earnest business.

I only came to know how you did.

Give my respects to your lady. — Present my service to your brother.

Remember me to your sister. — Recommend me to Mr. T.

I shall not fail. Fare well, Sir.

II. *Between two scholars.*

Where are you going?
 I am going to school.
 Let us go together.
 Make haste then.
 You are in great haste.
 I don't know my lesson yet.
 Why did you not learn it yesterday?
 I had no time yesterday.
 Why not?
 We have had company.
 Sit down by me.
 What lesson have you got? ¹⁾
 I am to translate out of latin.
 How must I pronounce this word?
 Now I know my lesson.

III. *Of writing.*

Have you some ink?
 Here is my inkstand.
 Have you some paper?
 This paper sinks ²⁾.
 How do you like (find) this?
 It is very good.
 Why don't you write?
 I have no pens.
 Buy some.
 How much a dozen? Two pence.
 Lend me your penknife.
 I'll make (mend) some pens.
 It does not cut — it is blunt.
 Give it me, I'll sharpen it.
 Does the pen write well?
 It is too soft, too hard.

¹⁾ Was für eine Lektion haben Sie auf? ²⁾ Schlägt durch.

It spatters — it has no slit.

Write a copy ¹⁾.

Put some sand on it.

Give me a sheet of paper.

I am to write a letter.

The pens are good for nothing ²⁾.

Have you some sealing-wax, wafers?

There is some on the desk.

Don't forget the date.

What day of the month have we?

We have the twentieth.

Shall I make a cover?

Yes, if you please — if you will be so kind.

Seal it up.

What seal will you have me put on? ³⁾

No matter which, — take which you like best.

Put the direction ⁴⁾ on it.

Call for your servant.

John, carry this letter immediately to the post-office.

Must it be made free?

Yes, till Hambro'; there is a florin, get it changed ⁵⁾.

IV. *Of eating and drinking.*

Where do you come from?

I come from the country — from the school — from the church — from dancing-, fencing-master. ⁶⁾

Where do you go?

I go (am going) home. At what a clock do you use to go to dinner.

We dine at twelve o'clock.

Will you take a dinner with me? Pray, sir, take a dinner with us to day.

1) Vorschrift. 2) Laugen nichts. 3) Welches Pettschaft soll ich darauf drücken? 4) Aufschrift. 5) Laß ihn wechseln. 6) Fechtmeister.

You are very kind.

Yes, if I am not troublesome to you — if I shall not be guilty of ill manners.

Have you company at your house?

Some friends promised to come to dine with me.

John, spread the table — lay the table-cloth.

For how many? Sir.

Lay knives, forks, plates and spoons for six.

Where are the salt-sellers?

There wants nothing, Sir.

Rinse the glases.

There are six beer-glases and six wine-glases.

Set the chairs in order round the table, and wait at table.

Gentlemen, you are welcome, dinner is ready — is served up. I will say grace.

Let us sit down. Take your places.

Please to sit down, gentlemen. Pray, without ceremonies.

Every one to his liking (mind) ¹⁾. — But I won't suffer you to sit at the lower end of the table.

You shall sit at the upper end of the table.

Indeed I shan't. Let's forbear compliments.

There wants a chair and a napkin.

I doubt I make you lose a better dinner.

We beg your pardon, Sir, we could not have a better dinner.

Are you for (do you like) soup?

Shall I help you to ²⁾ some of those chickens?

They are very tender and well roasted.

Please to give me a piece of that gammon of bacon.

I'll thank you for some bread ³⁾.

Pray, bring me some household-bread.

Take some white bread.

1) Ein Jeder nehme nach Belieben. 2) Vorlegen. 3) Ich bitte mir etwas Brod aus.

I love brown bread better.

Shall I cut you some of the upper or under crust?

Please to cut the pye.

It looks well.

Let us taste it.

The sauce is very delicious.

These are fine dishes.

A loin of veal ¹⁾; a shoulder of mutton; a turkey
cock.

Don't you like that partridge?

It is a delicate one.

Have you good store of them in Germany?

Yes, sir, we have plenty of them.

What do you love best, the wing or the leg?

For my part I recommend this meal by eating well.

Take some mustard.

I had rather have a bit of that custard.

Take away (the plates) and bring (set on) the
dessert.

Let us drink first a glass of wine.

Give the gentlemen some drink.

What wine do you like best, gentlemen! red, white,
Rhine wine, or french wine?

How do you like this port ²⁾ — this beer?

I like it very well.

But I prefer old Hock ³⁾.

Why don't you drink?

To your health, sir — to your inclination ⁴⁾.

I thank you, gentlemen; I'll pledge you ⁵⁾.

God grant us a long life.

That's a capital health (a fine toast).

It is the king's health.

I will drink it with all my heart.

1) Ein Kälbernierenbraten. 2) Portwein. 3) guter Rhein-
wein, alter Hochheimer. 4) Was Sie lieben. 5) Ich thue
Ihnen Bescheid.

Let us get up (rise) and say grace.

Much good may't do you ¹⁾).

Sir, I must take my leave of you.

I give you many thanks for your good entertainment.

You overcome me with your civility.

You make me blush to prevent by your commendations, the excuses I owe you for entertaining you no better.

I am sorry I can make no return.

Be so kind to stay and sup with us.

V. *A morning-visit.*

Who is there?

It is I, a good friend of yours.

Open the door, it is locked, bolted.

Are you a bed still?

I am going to rise. I am rising. I rise immediately.

Good morrow to you; Sir, I take the liberty to come and pay you my respects.

Welcome, Sir, I thank you most humbly! I am yours.

How do you do this morning? how is it with you?

I am very well, at your service.

Pretty (tolerably) well.

I am glad (I am overjoy'd) to see you in good health. — I rejoice at the honour of seeing you well.

It is a long while since I have not had the honour to see you.

I only come to know, how you do.

I am much obliged (infinitely beholden) to you.

What time do you usually rise at?

At break of day.

1) Ich wünsche Ihnen eine gesegnete Mahlzeit.

I was fast asleep.

Excuse my not being dressed yet.

At what a clock did you go to bed?

At one o'clock in the morning.

I went to bed very late last night.

I have not had a wink of sleep all this night.

'Then I don't wonder you rise (get up) so late.

And you what o'clock did you rise at?

At sun rising.

Is the sun up already?

How does your brother do?

He is very well.

Where is he?

In the country — he is gone out.

Here he is a coming ¹⁾.

Please to sit down.

I shall have the honour of staying longer another time.

Will you be gone so soon ²⁾?

Yes, Sir, I have some business that won't allow me to stay any longer.

VI. *At rising and dressing.*

John come in.

What do you please to have?

I will dress myself. Bring me my shoes, boots.

Reach me my breeches.

Put on my shoes, for I cannot stoop.

Reach me my night gown ³⁾. (morning-gown).

Where are my silk stockings ⁴⁾.

There are holes in them.

Get them mended ⁵⁾. Look for my garters.

There are your slippers.

1) Hier kommt er. 2) Wollen sie schon gehen? 3) Schlafrock. 4) Seidene Strümpfe. 5) Laßt sie ausbessern.

Has the washer-woman brought my linnen?

Yes, Sir, there is nothing wanting ¹⁾).

Light a candle, make fire, and then clean my buckles.

My handkerchief is foul.

Here is a clean one.

Bid the maid bring me a clean shirt. But stay, I don't want one yet.

Dress my wig. Have you a comb?

No, Sir, lend me your ivory.

Powder my hair.

Fetch me some soap. Where is the wash-ball.

I have lost it.

Here is the towel, to dry your hands.

Give me the handkerchief that is in my coat pocket.

I gave it to the washerwoman.

What cravat would you put on to-day?

A plain neck-cloth. Plait the neck-cloth.

Where are my ruffles?

Would you have any thing else, Sir?

Yes my gloves, hat, sword, cane and cloak.

Brush my hat and my clothes well.

Now I am almost ready. I only want my gloves, my hat and my sword.

VII. *Between a taylor.*

Here is the taylor, Sir.

Mr. Brown, I have occasion for a new suit of clothes, but it must be very fashionable ²⁾).

Have you brought the cloth along with you, Sir?

Yes, there it is.

Sir, there is hardly enough, for they wear now their coats very wide, and that takes up a great deal of cloth.

1) Da fehlt nichts. 2) Modisch.

I beg your pardon, there is enough in conscience.
You must find the lining, silk and buttons, and
when you bring it home, you shall have your
money.

What buttons will you be pleased to have, Sir?
Plain silk buttons, or gold buttons, which you think
fittest.

Is the waist-coat to be laced?

To be sure, in the highest taste.

Very well, Sir. When must you have it?

The sooner, the better.

You shall have it next week without fail, and very
well done.

I assure you, Sir, I have worked for the best of
our quality ¹⁾ these ten years.

Well, make it handsome and be as good as your
word. Don't promise unless you design to keep
your word.

I will, Sir, for it is for my own credit.

Take my measure.

Will you have your cloath after the english fashion
or after the french mode?

It is all one to me.

Do you bring my new suit ²⁾?

Yes, Sir, please to try it on.

It is too large, too narrow.

There's no lining ³⁾ in it.

It is the fashion.

Give me your bill.

You are very dear.

I take no more of you, Sir, than of others. It is
the common price.

There is your money.

I thank you, Sir.

1) Für die Vornehmsten. 2) Kleid. 3) Futter.

VIII. *Of taking a walk.*

How shall we spend this afternoon?
 Let us take a walk out of town.
 Have you been at Wels garden?
 No, but the way is too bad to-day.
 Let us go then to Bruck.
 The evening we can spend at Brown's, or at the
 Harmony.
 I consent to it.
 The country about Erlangen is very charming.
 The meadows are during the whole summer covered with a green refreshing verdure, on account of the watering wheels ¹⁾.
 It is a pity, that at so many places the great quantity of sable is disagreeable.
 What a fine sight to see from the mountain of Rathsb-
 berg down in the vale and in a great distance!
 Pray, see what a clock it is.
 My watch don't go.
 It is down; I must wind it up again.
 It is five o'clock by the sun ²⁾.
 It grows late.
 Let us then return (go back again).

IX. *Of the weather.*

How is the weather?
 It is fine, bad weather.
 It is warm, cold, dirty.
 The wind blows, is very high.
 It was very hot to day.
 It lightens, it thunders, it rains, it hails.
 Let us shelter ourselves.
 Are you afraid of thunder ³⁾?

1) Wasserräder. 2) Nach der Sonne. 3) Fürchten sie sich vor dem Donner.

No, but the rain will overtake us.
 'The storm is over.
 See, there is a rainbow.
 The fine season is over.
 The days begin to shorten.
 Every season has its charms.
 The day-break appears.
 The sun will soon rise.
 The sun is very pale.
 It is a sign of bad weather (rain).
 The moon shines.
 We have the first (last) quarter — new moon —
 full moon.
 At what clock does the moon go down?
 She goes down at ten o'clock.
 The moon is in her wane.
 We shall have an early spring.
 The trees bud, blossom already.
 I am afraid the morning frost will hurt them.

X. *To breakfast.*

Are you for breakfast — will you breakfast, Sir?
 I thank you, Sir, we are no Romans.
 Why no Romans?
 Because the Romans did eat five meals a day, that
 is to say, breakfast, dinner, after-nooning or
 bever, supper and banqueting rioting, when
 they eat and drank till they could no more.
 There is no fear for that; we are Englishmen,
 that eat but two meals a day.
 We shall have but some small matter for breakfast.
 Some dishes of tea and coffee, some petty pat-
 tees, some fritters or past-meats, with a glass
 of wine.
 That's enough, Sir.

Do you love tea or coffee?

All one, what you please.

Here, Sir, drink some dishes of coffee and eat petty pattees.

They are very good — they are baked a little too much. You don't eat.

If I eat too much now, I shan't be able to eat a bit at dinner.

You eat nothing at all.

Rinse the glasses.

Let's taste that wine, pray.

Pull the cork out of that bottle.

I have no screw.

Taste that wine.

How do you like it?

I like it very well; it is good, it is not bad.

Let's give our stomach a whet.

Sir, my service to you!

XI. *At going to bed.*

Night comes on, it grows dark. It is very late, it is time to go to bed.

I go to bed betimes. I go to bed before sun-set.

I am quite asleep.

Rise and go to bed.

Brother, go with me.

Why will you have him go with you?

He lies with me — is my bedfellow.

Do you fear sprights?

No 'tis because the bed is cold.

Get it warmed. Where is the warming-pan? I will go to bed, sit up as long as you will.

Good night! I wish you good night — I wish you a good night's rest.

Is my bed made? The bed is ill made. Make it up again. Beat up the feather-bed. Turn down

the bed-cloths. Draw the curtains. Tuck up the sheets.
 Give me a night-cap.
 Help me to pull off my coat, my shoes and stockings.
 Lay all my clothes in order, that I may presently find them in the morning.
 Take my breeches and lay them under the pillow.
 Come anon to fetch the candle.
 Put out the candle.
 Call me to morrow betimes. Will you remember to wake me?
 Yes, yes, I'll wake you.
 Do not fail. I must rise by break of day.
 Go to your own chamber.
 Have you brought the tinder-box?
 I have no matches.
 The steel is good for nothing.
 The flints are gone.

XII. *Of travelling.*

How far is it from here to Nuremberg?
 There are three miles.
 Is the way (road) good.
 Very good — not very good.
 You must pass thro' wood, and over water.
 How far is it from here to the next town? — 'Two miles.
 Which way must I take?
 If you are out of the wood, you must keep to your right.
 There's an inn before.
 Sir, do you lodge?
 Yes, Sir, we have good beds and fine rooms.
 Please to alight.
 Where is the hostler? Take my horse, and take care of it.

What have you got for dinner (supper?)

Say what you like best.

Give me a roast chicken, some salt and desert and a bottle of wine.

Sir, you shall be served to your satisfaction.

Is there no ship in the harbour bound for ¹⁾ England?

Yes the master of the vessel lodges here.

When do you return to Harwich?

When the wind serves.

Have you many passengers?

I have six already.

How much do you ask for my passage?

You'll give me a guinea, if you please.

I'll give you as much, as other people do.

Must I find my victuals ²⁾?

If you please.

Sir, supper (dinner) is ready.

Get my bed ready — Get it warmed — let it be well air'd.

I have no stomach, I am tired.

I'll go to bed, but I will satisfy you first.

What do I owe you — how much must you have?

Two dollars and a half — six shillings.

Pull off my boots.

Help me undress myself.

I thank you.

I wish a good night (good night's rest).

XIII. *With a shoemaker.*

How goes it, Master Snow? Have you got any shoes that will fit me?

I will see, Sir, if you please to sit down a little. —

What shoes will you be pleased to have?

Good strong shoes, for it is extremely dirty.

1) Bestimmt nach. 2) Muß ich mich mit Lebensmitteln versehen?

Here is a pair that will fit you nicely ¹⁾.

They are too little, they pinch my feet.

What do you think of these?

I don't like them; they are not fashionable.

I must have a heel well made, with a double sole well beaten.

Sir, if you will have a good, strong and lasting pair of shoes, you had best bespeak them.

We'll take measure and if I like them we shan't disagree for the price of them.

Shew me some of your plumps ²⁾.

This pair I like very well; send them to my lodgings.

XIV. *With a hatter.*

Sir, I want a hat, be so kind as to shew me the best you have in your shop.

What sort, Sir? Will you have a dutch or german hat?

Let me see a good german beaver.

Sir, I have as good ones as any in town.

Let's see. This is too narrow, and that too big for me.

Here is one, Sir, that I dare say will fit you. Pray, try it.

Methinks the brims are too great. The crown is handsome enough, but I don't find it well wrought.

But, pray, what's the price.

Eight florins and a half.

Sir, you shall have eight florins, that's by far enough.

XV. *Between a stranger and a coachman.*

Are you hired, coachman?

No, Sir, where will you go?

1) Sie werden Ihnen gerecht seyn. 2) Von umgewandten (eingesohlenen) Schuhen.

To the city.

To what place?

To the great market-place.

What is your fare?

Two shillings.

It is too much. I will give you one shilling.

No, Sir, it is too little.

Will you take eighteen pence?

Indeed I cannot.

Then I must take another.

Step into the coach.

Stop here.

Have you any business here. But, sir, time goes away.

Don't trouble yourself, I will consider you (pay you for it).

Do you stay long?

No, I will return presently.

XXVI. *Between a Gentleman and his Servant.*

John, go to my Lady Sponsel, present my compliments to her, and desire to know how she does.

Sir, I will go immediately.

Have you been there?

Yes, Sir.

Was she up?

No, sir, not yet.

With whom did you speak?

With her Gentlewoman (waiting - woman.)

How does my Lady do?

She told me she was well.

Did you hear any news?

Yes, sir, Mr. Sauer died just now.

You surprise me.

How long has he been sick?

But three days.

Of what illness did he die?

Of a violent (burning) fever.

When will he be buried?

To-morrow night.

What time?

At seven o'clock in the evening.

Who told it you?

It is the common report.

Was he married?

Has he any children?

He had some, but they are dead — he has three, two daughters and a son, and his wife is big again; but they say she will not recover. She is gone ¹⁾.

Did you know her husband?

I knew him by sight.

Has he left an estate? ²⁾

He was a wealthy person.

Call a chair and get yourself ready to go along with me.

Why don't you answer when I call?

I did not hear you, sir.

Bid the cook come up. Has any body asked for me? If any body inquires for me, I shall be with Mr. Grofs.

Carry this letter to the post.

Is the post come in? Is the post gone? Do you come, from thence? Are there any letters for me? How much did you pay for them?

Half a crown (two shillings and six pence.)

Carry this up (down, in etc.)

Undress me. Pull off my stockings (boots). Go to bed and rise to-morrow morning betimes.

1) Es ist aus mit ihr. 2) Hat er Vermögen hinterlassen?

XVII. *Of news.*

What news — what news is there?

I know nothing — nothing I know of.

Do you believe, we shall have peace?

I believe we shall, because an armistice has been concluded.

What do they say in town — what's the common talk in town?

They talk of a journey the king is going to take.

What does the newspaper say?

They talk of a battle, of a siege.

Who is the gentleman, that stays for you? ¹⁾

It is my countryman.

I took him for an englishman — a frenchman.

He is a german, but speaks english, french and italian.

How long is it, since he is here? — Is it long since he is here? — how long has he been here?

About six years — these five years.

How old is he? he is forty years old.

Is he married? No, he is a batchelor; his parents are still alive.

I wish to be acquainted with him — Should be proud of his acquaintance.

I'll procure you his acquaintance.

You'll oblige me — I shall thank you for it.

XVIII. *Of buying.*

What do you please to have? — What do you want; sir? — What do you look for?

I wish to have (I want — I have occasion for) a good and fine cloth for a suit of clothes ²⁾.

Please to come in; you'll find here the finest and best cloth, that's to be had in town.

1) Der auf Sie wartet. 2) Schönes Tuch zu einem Kleide.

Here is a piece after the fashion:

I don't like the colour. It is too thin, dark, coarse.

There is a lighter and stronger piece.

How much a yard—what is this a yard ¹⁾?

Without exacting, three dollars an ell (a yard).

As I am not used to haggle (to make many words),
please to tell me the lowest price.

You shall have it for six florins and a half.

It is too dear.

I'll give you five florins (Gilders).

I can't afford it for that money.

However I will not stand with you, I hope you will
be my customer another time.

Well then cut off four ells.

What do the four ells amount to ²⁾?

Here are six ducats, render me the over plus.

Have you got pretty ribbons, good hats and stock-
ings?

Will you have it carried home?

Yes, if there is a porter hereabouts.

Here, honest man, go along with this gentleman
to his lodgings.

Is there linnen to be sold too?

Yes, sir, what do you want.

I might fain have some lace-cravast ³⁾.

Here, sir, take your choice, there you have se-
veral fashions.

But where are ruffles?

Here they are.

If you will be reasonable, I shall take a couple of
cravats with the ruffles to them.

Sir, you shall find me as reasonable as any seam-
strefs ⁴⁾ in town.

Shew me then a cravat of another fashion and yet
fashionable.

1) Wie viel kostet die Elle. 2) Wie hoch kommen die vier
Ellen? 3) Halskrausen mit Spitzen. 4) Putzhändlerin.

Here is a delicate one, and I think very fit for your turn.

Tell me your last word for these two cravats with the ruffles?

Sir, you must give me five pounds. The lace is extraordinary fine; I cannot sell them under.

You exact upon me, Madam, what? four pounds? 'Tis no unreasonable rate.

Shew me some of the best and finest night-shirts. What d'ye think, sir, of these? They are special ones and of a due length and breadth. I warrant you they are long enough.

Methinks the cloth is not very fine.

Fine enough, sir, for night-shirts.

Tell me then your price.

They are three florins a piece.

Indeed, you are too dear, you exact. You ask too much for your linnen.

Sir, you are under a mistake. I ask you within compafs. Sure you will allow one some profit to live by.

'Tis reasonable.

I want besides sleeves; socks, handkerchiefs and night-caps. Shew me some, if you please.

Here, sir, are delicate sleeves of pure cloth.

But of a mad price, without doubt.

Three florins a pair and no more.

Let me see those socks. I fear they are too little for me. Have you none bigger?

These, sir, will fit you to a hair's breadth.

What's the price of these handkerchiefs?

A florin a pair.

Lay 'em aside.

These caps, Madam, how much do you sell them?

One and half a florin.

To let you see, how reasonable I am, I am willing to give you one florin.

Upon my word, 'tis too little, and yet I must yield to it against the grain, that I may get your custom. Take'em, sir, and remember that you have them dogcheap ¹⁾).

XIX. *With a Landlady.*

Landlady, can you help me to a good laundress?
(washer-woman).

Yes, Sir, there is one below now that I know very well, and who washes at a reasonable rate. Send her up. — Send for her.

Mistress (good woman) I have here a stock of foul linnen, what must I give you to wash my linnen?

Sir, will you have it washed by the quarter, by the piece, or by the dozen?

What do you take a dozen? ²⁾

Sir, according to the fineness.

Eight pence a dozen, and you must pay for the shirts and cravats besides.

How much for a cravat and for a shirt?

According as it is, sir, a groat for a cravat, and six pence a shirt.

I will give you six pence for a dozen, two pence a shirt, and two pence a cravat. If you can do it for that take them and bring them again next saturday.

But I expect to have my linnen very well washed. Pray, do it with care, for I am a little nice in this particular.

I won't stand with you ³⁾, and you will have no cause to complain with me.

Tell the pieces and I shall set them down.

1) Spottwohlfeil. 2) Wie viel nehmt Ihr fürs Duzend?

3) Ich will es nicht genau mit Ihnen nehmen.

See now, whether I have the right number. Whilst
I read, do you tell.

'Tis all right.

Pray, see you tear nothing.

But, above all, take care, you don't change my
linnen. You see how 'tis all marked.

Sir, you don't trouble yourself in the least about it ¹⁾.
All will be well on my side.

Sir, here is your linnen.

It looks so yellow, that I hardly know it again;
you have quite spoiled it.

Sir, you must pardon me for this time, it will
never look so well in bad weather and winter
time as it does in summer.

There wants a shirt and a handkerchief.

Sir, I am sure I brought you again all you gave me.
You see that these pieces are wanting according to
what I wrote down.

It is true, and now I remember I left them home
and will directly fetch them.

XX. *To inquire after the way.*

Honest friend, is this the nearest road to Nuremberg.

No, Sir, you are out of your way.

How much?

Most ²⁾ half a mile.

Which way must I go?

Go straight forward till you come to an high oak
tree, then turn to your left hand.

How many miles is it from hence?

Three miles and a half. 'Two miles you are to walk;
till you fall in with the highway.

Is it not dangerous to travel hereabouts?

Not at all, except in the night time.

1) Seyn Sie deswegen unbeforgt. 2) Fast.

Pray, show me the way, I will pay you for it.

But you must not run so fast.

I am in haste, I must soon be upon this spot again, for my Master will meet me here in half an hour, and till to this time I ought to have been returned.

Now, Sir, do but keep this road, do not turn to the right side and you cannot fail.

Very well, friend, there is something for your trouble.

Sir, I am your humble servant, I wish you safe to your journey's end.

What steeple is that to the right side, about half a mile from hence?

You mean, Sir, the steeple in that village with the stately castle?

This I mean.

It is Grundlach, a place very well situated, in a country very fertile with the best tillage.

Now, Sir, you see the steeples of Nuremberg with the old imperial castle and many other buildings in the higher parts of the town.

This is a striking view; this old city formerly so famous for her industry and commerce fills the beholder with ideas of times past.

XXI. *To enquire after one.*

Is Mr. Miller at home?

Yes, Sir, he is at home — No, Sir, he is not within.

How long is he gone out?

He is but just gone out. — He went out this morning. — He is gone out this hour.

Did he leave word, when he should come home?

He said nothing when he went out. — He left word, that he should be back again within an hour.

If you will give yourself the trouble to come again,
'tis likely you will find him at home.

Pray tell him, that I was here to wait upon him.

Tell him, that I shall call upon him another time.

Desire him from me, to be so kind as to call at
my lodging. I have something of consequence
to tell him.

If I possibly can, I shall call here again an hour
hence. If he comes before me, desire him to
stay within doors.

May I crave your name, Sir?

My name is Arnold.

Sir, I won't fail to tell him.

Well, sweet heart, is the Gentleman come home?

Yes, Sir, he is in his chamber.

The first or second pair of stairs?

The second.

Forwards or backwards?

Backwards.

Is he alone? Has he company?

He is alone.

So much the better; I am glad of it.

O! my dear friend, I am very much obliged to
you for this favour; I am overjoy'd to see you.

And I am no less joyful, that I met you.

Do you know, that I was here an hour since?

The maid of the house told me of it, therefore I
waited for your return with great impatience.

Well, dear friend, what shall we do?

Will you be pleased to sit down and I shall call for
something.

XXII. *About boarding.*

Madam, I come to beg your advice.

I can't imagine how I shall live in this town. I
don't love to eat alone, and how can I pos-

sibly avoid it unless I board somewhere? Will you be so kind, Madam, as to admit me at your table? I shall content you very well.

Sir, I have two boarders already that lodge here, a Gentleman and his Governor. If you please to come in for one you will be very welcome.

'Twill be a great satisfaction to me.

Make, if you please, your proposals.

Sir, I'll ask you but ten shillings a week.

'Then I hope you will furnish me with candles.

That I will, I shall allow you every week a pound of candles.

But you must know, that in this town we commonly make but one good meal a day. I don't know if you will like that way of living.

If that be the way, I must use myself to it.

If you be for a breakfast, you must have new butter, and sometimes a porringer of broth, if you like it. At dinner we commonly have a dish or two of good meat. As for supper, here we make but very slight supper. And it agrees best with us in point of health.

I am, Madam, no great eater, nor a man very hard to please. If it stands with your convenience we shall begin to morrow.

XXIII. *At table.*

What dish is that, Madam?

That is an english pudding; will you be pleased to taste of it?

By all means, Madam.

'Truly it is not unpleasant. But I fear it is heavy to the stomach.

Sir, I confess, this is a dish, that does not so presently agree with foreign palates. But the generality of them do in time grow in love with it.

For my part, I am a great admirer of this beef,
'tis so good, so very juicy.

Come, Sir, you don't eat.

Madam, I eat with a very good stomach; see what
a breach I made to this piece of beef.

Much good may it do ye!

I love to see people eat, when they are at table.

That provokes my appetite, and makes me have a
good opinion of the meat.

Shall I help you, Sir, to a wing of this capon?

Give me leave, Madam, to help myself rather than
put you to that trouble.

Pray, Sir, do not spare it. Remember our slight
suppers. You must not only eat to satisfy, but
also to prevent hunger.

Madam, I am already become an Englishman. I
declare myself against suppers from this very
time. I have eaten plentifully, that I don't think
hunger will come upon me in twenty four hours.

Sir, I don't know, whether you love cheese or no?
Nothing, Madam, comes amiss to me. And your
english cheeses are very delicate.

Here's such fruits as the season affords.

Taste some of these pippins.

'They are exceedingly good in this country.

If you like walnuts better there are some.

Truly, I am weary of eating.

Pray, give me leave to go away.

I am sorry you are so much in haste. You are al-
ways welcome at my house.

I am very much obliged to you, Madam, I am not
worthy of the honour you pay me.

You are very obliging.

Madam, I must take my leave of you. I give you
many thanks for your handsome entertainment.

Your numberless civilities put me to blush.

I am wholly yours.

I find so many opportunities to trouble you, but none to serve you.

Will you do me a favour, Sir?

Command me, Madam.

'Tis to stay and sup with us.

Indeed I cannot, else I should do it purely to obey you.

Fare well then, Sir.

Adieu, Madam, your most humble and most obliged servant.

XXIV. *Of Lodging, eating and drinking in an inn or in an ordinary* ¹⁾.

Can I have some good victuals here and a lodging with you to night?

Yes, Sir, as good as any in Germany, you may have fine rooms and good beds; will you be pleased, gentleman, to alight?

What have you got to eat?

There is good beef, good mutton, good veal and pork boiled and roasted.

Well, I shall choose among these.

Boy, show the gentleman a room.

Pray, Sir, walk up, I will be with you immediately.

Bring me a napkin, a knife and a fork, a sallet and some cheese.

Presently, Sir.

Drawer bring up my cloak-bag and other things I have with me. Take care not to overlook something.

Can I get nothing else?

Yes, a Fricassy of Chickens and a couple of boiled rabbits.

1) Speisehaus.

Well, but bring it immediately, make haste, for I cannot stay any longer, I have some business to settle this night in town.

All will be here in a few minutes.

In the mean time give me half a bottle of good old Hock ¹⁾ for a whet ²⁾. At the table I will drink Burgundy and a glass of beer.

All will be served at your pleasure, Sir. All will be done to please you. Be pleased to sit down, the meat is upon the table. Pray, take place.

I find all very good with you, landlord, the linen is very clean and your victuals are very well dressed.

Sir, I do all possible to please those, who do honour me with their visits; by these means I have a very good running trade and find myself in pretty easy circumstances.

What is to pay? — What am I to pay?

How can that be?

Yes, Sir, there is so much indeed; a shilling meat, a penny bread, two pence cheese, three pence sallet, and a shilling wine.

It is very right, there is your money.

XXV. *At a Bookseller's shop.*

What books do you want, Sir? I have all new books written upon History, Philosophy, Divinity, Physic, Law; all Travels being published these last ten years and almost all novels, and poetical works.

At present I look for some travels into the interior of Africa, viz. these of Bruce and Mungo Park.

¹⁾ Hochheimer Wein, Rheintwein. ²⁾ Den Appetit zu schärfen.

Of both these works I can furnish you, Sir, with very handsome and correct editions printed upon the finest paper.

Well, be so kind to shew me these copies. — They are fine, to be sure, but not yet bound, the one is in sheets, the other only stitched.

How will you have them bound, in sheep's, calf's or turky-leather?

I will have them bound in calf's.

Will you have them gilt on the back, and titled?

Must they be gilt on the leaves too?

Yes, they must be bound as neat as possible. Pray, Sir, give me a catalogue of your books.

Here, Sir, you will find in it not only all the books, which were printed for me these twenty years past, but a great many, and, I dare say, all the most important and best works, which have been published in great Britain and Ireland during that period.

The catalogue seems to be pretty complete, but, Sir, your prices in it are rather too high.

How! Be pleased to compare my catalogue with any other of the bookseller's here in town, and you will find my prices the most reasonable of all. — Don't you want other books, Sir?

For the present not, but soon I will call again for some other works. But I have occasion for writing-paper, pens, ink, sealing-wax and wafers.

I sell nothing of all that, but you will find it at the stationer's, who keeps that next shop.

XXVI. *Between an Englishman and a German.*

It seems, Sir, you are a stranger, and as I suppose a German.

Yes, Sir, at your service; I had already the pleasure of seeing you at Hambro'.

It is true, now I remember. How long have you been in England?

Since this time I saw you last. I arrived at London six months ago.

Do you understand the english tongue? Have you any beginning in it?

Not very well. I made a beginning three years ago. Pray, let me hear you read.

How do you like my pronunciation?

Indifferent, but you will soon learn the language; for I have observed that all Germans are able of learning our language in a short time.

I know the reason of it: because in the English are a great many words and phrases resembling the german, and they originally derive from it. So I find, for almost three parts of the english words are originally german.

If it was not for the different pronunciation of both these languages, the two nations might soon attain to the knowledge of one another's language.

As easy as the english language to a German may be, yet it is surprizing, to learn another language in so short a time, as you have done.

But I take pains, and use all means in learning this agreeable language; I read it constantly, and frequent no other company but english.

Do you learn english by rule or by rote?

By rote.

A common fault of most gentlemen. Some think to learn it without grammar at all, merely by rote, and others imagine they must not proceed any farther, till they have got the whole grammar by heart. Both is a great mistake. A short theory and long practice is the best. The use makes a master.

I think, you are in the right of it, Sir.

Do you know any thing of the english grammar?

Very little; I can only repeat the auxiliar verbs, and form a regular verb active; and then I know the irregular verbs by heart.

That's a good beginning.

Do you know any thing of the use and construction of the cases and tenses?

Nothing at all.

Not the particular use of sundry verbs?

No, Sir, I know nothing but what I have learnt by rote.

You talk already a little English, but your pronunciation is not the best.

But I had an Englishman to teach me, and he pretends to have the true pronunciation.

That he pretends it, is very natural, but 'tis not directly the case, for not every Englishman is perfect in his mother-tongue, the same as I find, that not every German speaks his language properly; for almost every province has another pronunciation. You must therefore not wonder, if you have not been taught the best pronunciation by a (native) born Englishman.

I think you are in the right, and finding your pronunciation to differ so greatly from mine, I now begin to doubt, whether I pronounce my English properly. A German, who learned his English in England has indeed often told me that I have a bad english pronunciation, but I would never believe him; it being usually the case, that we Germans have a strong prejudice against our countrymen in point of pronunciation of the english tongue, and therefore have no confidence in them.

That's often a false prejudice; for I have known Germans in England, that talked our english language perfectly well and better, than many an Englishman of condition.

Yes, you may be in the right; but tho' I don't make any great progress in what you call the genius of the language, yet you will allow, that by being more obliged to talk English with an Englishman, than what I should be with the German, I shall the sooner learn to speak a little English.

Yes, if you are only for speaking a few words sooner, and which indeed is all you can pretend to, I then have no other objections, but that I believe you might obtain the same just as soon and besides with more regularity, if the German but speaks English fluently. — But to some other point!

How do like England?

It is one of the finest countries in the world, and the ladies are very charming.

You had best take care of yourself of not falling into their snares, — Have you no acquaintance here in town?

No, Sir, none at all.

I will introduce you into some respectable families. If you please to do me that favour, I shall be obliged to you. Now I will not take you off from your business longer.

XXVII. *With a Hackney - Coachman.*

Coachman, do ye hear?

Your pleasure, Sir? — What do you please?

Are you hired?

No, Sir, I am at your command. Whither would you have me drive?

To Frederick-street near Brown's.

Well, Sir, but don't you remember the number of the house?

Yes, it is number four hundred fifty one; here is the direction; but before you carry me, you will drive to this next house, that you may take in my portmanteau and sundry other things.

'Tis well, but I don't hope this will take away a great deal of time, otherwise, Sir, you are to pay me for it.

You will not be in need of stopping longer than a few minutes, till my footman has packed up what I told you of.

If you, Sir, are ready I shall convey you to the place fixed with a full gallop.

No, don't drive so fast, I like to look a little about in passing the streets, and I hope to meet with a friend about the french market-place.

Sir, I loose with you double the time I am to spend otherwise; it is, therefore, but just that you pay me double for it.

I will be no niggard with you, if you stop for one minute only at the golden eagle to say a few words to the landlord. Here he is coming; stop! Pray, Sir, will you be so kind to give this letter to Baron Stain, who lodges with you and to tell him, that I shall not fail to pay him my visit this evening at seven o'clock.

I shall not fail, Sir, to fulfill your command most exactly. Shall I perhaps have the honour of your supping here?

To be sure. 'Till then, fare well. Now, coachman, carry me to the house appointed.

This is the house, will you please to step out. I shall bring your things in it.

Do so, but take care, not to miss something; carry all up two pairs of stairs, where I will pay you.

Here, Sir, is all you had with you.

How much must you have?

Half a florin, that's to say, double the common price, for so you did agree with me.

There is your money, for you behaved to my satisfaction, and as often as I am in need of a coachman I shall call you.

I thank you for your money but yet more for your kindness to me.

XXVIII. *Between a Gentleman and a Captain of a ship.*

Captain, when do you sail for Westindies? — For Lisbon — for Leghorn ¹⁾ — for Hambro' — for France — for Italy — for the Levant — for Eastindies?

'As soon as the wind is fair.

Where lies your ship?

Here next by; you may see it, if you please. It is a strong built ship with convenient cabbins for passengers.

What place are you bound for in Italy?

I am bound for Naples.

How much must I give you for my passage?

Five guineas.

It is too much.

By no means, Sir; and besides you must pay for your goods, if you have many.

I will give you four guineas six shillings.

Well, we shall not fall out, I will use you kindly.

With whom shall I board?

You may board with me if you pay me ten shillings the day. You will have for this trifle all necessaries, tea excepted.

How long may the journey last — when may we arrive at our journey's end?

This depends only upon fair wind. I hope to enter the harbour of Naples in about three weeks.

¹⁾ Livorno.

XXIX. *Another of the same argument.*

Captain where are you bound to?

To Pillaw.

Where is this place?

It is the port of Kingsberg in Prussia at the mouth of the fresh Haff into the Baltick sea.

Do you stop at no other place on your way thither?

Yes, Sir, I shall firstly visit Gothenbourg in Sweden, after this pass Copenhagen and if the wind is favourable touch at the island of Bornholm.

If it is so, I will be a passenger in your ship to Copenhagen, provided if she is a good new one, wherein one may get safely over.

Be pleased, Sir, to go along with me, my ship lies just by and you can visit her; she is one of the best vessels over all the Baltick.

How much do you ask for my passage?

Twenty-five Rixdollars is the common price.

Must I find my own provision, or can I board with you?

No, Sir, you must provide for yourself and pay for your servants besides, if you have any.

I have no servant with me, but I could wish to board with you, if we can agree about the price.

It is not likely, Sir, that you will content yourself with the common ship-fare, but if that is the case, you are to pay me only a trifle, that's to say half a Rixdollar every day.

I find your price reasonable, and I shall not fail to pay what you demand; as to the ship-fare I like it very much and shall never complain of it.

XXX. *Another of news.*

Well met, Sir, for I can tell you some very interesting news.

Have you read them in the Gazette or got them by private accounts?

By the last, but they are founded upon good authority.

Pray, satisfy my curiosity you have excited.

They write from Vienna, that in a few days an armistice will take place, upon which negotiations will follow and that a speedy peace is hoped.

What joyful news do you tell me! God grant that it may be true; I do confess you frankly, I doubt of an happy issue of the negotiations.

But, Sir, be pleased to consider the last news from the North, and you will find my news probable. Both parties are in need of an accommodation. The commerce and by it the happiness of both nations are totally ruined.

You speak of news from the North, pray, Sir, what are they?

There was fought after many skirmishes a battle, which lasted three days and both parties claim the victory; more than eighty thousand men were either slain, wounded or taken prisoners, both armies are so weakened that they are incapable of beginning a new campaign these eight months to come.

The news-writers give us quite another account of this battle; according to them one party has gained a decisive victory, and the other lost almost all their men.

You do know very well, that these gentlemen dare nothing write, but what is officially delivered to them and the government does not permit to publish somewhat obnoxious.

Sir, you may be in right; if your accounts are true we shall soon hear of a siege and of an expedition in the back of the army defeated.

In order to reinforce the army, new levies are made for the regiments on foot and on horse, but before they are trained and brought in the field some months will pass, in this time the enemy may make many inroads and do a great deal of damage.

Are there no news from our navy?

None that I know in papers, but private letters tell of a great loss we sustained; three of our men of war of forty guns and many merchantmen were taken by the fleet of the enemy. Many other vessels of ours suffered very much in the last storm and some of them were shiprecked.

Where did this calamity happen?

Not far off the Cape of Good Hope, on the return from Eastindies.

XXXI. *To take a Lodging.*

Sir, will you please to do me a favour?

With all my heart. What would you have me do for you?

I would have you go along with me to hire a lodging.

I shall wait on you where-ever you please.

Let's go into Maximilian's street.

I follow you.

Stay, here is a bill at the door, which shews that there are rooms to be let.

Madam, you have a good room (any rooms) to let?

Yes, sir, will you have it forwards or backwards? below or up one pair of stairs.

But, be so kind, gentlemen, as to stay a moment, for I am to go and fetch the key.

Will you give yourself the trouble to walk up?

There is a very good room and a closet both very light.

Is the feather-bed good?

As good and clean as any in town, I pass my word for it.

Here you have a table, a looking-glass, half a dozen of chairs, an easy chair, couch-bed and fine hangings. You shall have clean sheets once a month.

This fits me well enough. I like this apartment very well.

What do you ask for it?

How will you take it, sir, by the quarter, or by the month, or week?

By the week.

Four shillings a week.

Won't three do?

No, sir, I never had less than what I ask you, and you ought to consider, that this is the finest part of the town and that you are within a step of the exchange.

Well, to shew you, that I don't love higgling I will give you three and six pence.

That's too little, unless you find your own fire and candles.

The maid I hope will clean my shoes.

Every morning she shall bring you a basin of clean water.

Get it ready, I will go to fetch my things and be here again presently.

What is the name of this street, and what sign?

The sign of the town of Hambro', the street is called Frederick-street.

But now I think of it, may I not board at your house?

Yes, you may.

How much do you take for each boarder — a week?

Eighteen shillings a week.

Well, I shall begin to morrow.

XXXII. *Another of the english language.*

Whither do you go?

I am going to the language master.

Do you speak (learn) english? — Do you understand english.

Very little, almost nothing — pretty well.

The english language is very easy for Germans.

I can hardly believe it.

The best way to learn a language is to speak and to translate much.

But in order to speak it, one must know something of it.

Don't you understand what I say?

I understand it very well, but I have not the fluency of delivering myself.

How long is it, since you began to learn?

About for months — six weeks.

What's the name of your master?

His name is Mr. Miller.

Pray, what method does he make use of?

His method is not amiss, surely.

How many lessons do you take a week? — Four.

Don't he tell you, that you must always speak english?

Yes, he often tells me so.

But there is nobody, I can converse with; besides I am afraid of making faults (blunders).

You must be bold; in order to speak well, we begin with speaking ill. Farther you must translate from the english into german and having continued so some time you are to translate from the german into the english.

I'll follow your advice.

Have you got ¹⁾ some good english authors?

¹⁾ Haben Sie.

I have got some.

Are they historical, poetical, or philosophical ones?
Will you lend me some?

With all my heart, with pleasure.

They are at your service — you are welcome to all the best english writers, viz: to the Spectator, Tatler, Addison's works, Tillotson's works, Fielding's works, Temple's writings, Pope's works, Swift's essays, Bentley's writings, Fuller's works, Stantope's writings and translations, Burke's works, the Craftsman, Richardson's, Grandison's and Clarissa's, Sterne's writings etc.

XXXII. *Between two women.*

Mistress Smith, I am very glad to see you well.

Will you take a little walk with me in the garden?

At your pleasure, Mrs. Young, for it is so fine a weather.

Have you the key?

I have it in my pocket; but the sun is now too hot, let us stay till it is cooler.

I agree to it. Pray, we will sit down.

What news is there in town?

Mr. Hanson is married.

This morning at St. Trinity's (church).

Of what family is his spouse, and how old is she?

She is a daughter of, Sir Goodwell, and young indeed but handsome and has a good fortune.

I fancy Mr. Hanson has a good estate too.

He is worth two thousand pound a year.;

By this fortune one may live very easy.

Where have you been yesterday evening? I supposed you to meet at the play.

Have you been there? Well how were the parts taken up)?

1) Wie waren die Rollen besetzt?

Pretty well. The part of Macbeth could not have been better acted, as those parts of Lady Macbeth, Banquo and Malcolm were also very well represented.

I wished to have been present, but a vehement headache kept me from the pleasure of seeing this my favorite 'Tragedy' represented.

I saw the first time the famous new actresses upon the stage, and if I am to speak my mind freely, she has not at all pleased me. Her shape is very enticing, to be sure, and she sings like an angel, but her action is not to be born.

XXXV. *With a Merchant about a bill of exchange.*

Is Mr. Brixner within (at home?)

Yes, Sir, what will you be pleased to have with? It is about a bill of exchange.

I will call him down.

Sir, your most humble servant, here is a bill drawn upon you for a hundred dollars.

Sir, the money is not due yet, but eight days hence; within a sennight. Besides I must have letters of advice first from my correspondent, before I can pay you the money.

Well, I will call here again about that time.

Do so, and I shall be glad to see you.

XXXVI. *A Conversation between some friends.*

I am glad to see you, Sir. How do you do? You don't look so well as I could wish.

A violent cold makes me indisposed.

I am sorry for it. How came you to catch cold?

We were on Monday at Hanau, and diverted ourselves in the Park. The day being rather hot, I grew warm, and returning to town in the cool

of the evening in a little boat on the Main, I believe I caught cold.

Nothing is more probable, particularly, since the wind has been for several days northerly.

You must keep yourself warm, for perspiration will be of service to you.

I shall follow your advice; but being so confined at home time hangs rather heavy on me. — But pray, Sir, you seem likewise a little indisposed? I got a violent head-ake the night past, and till now it has not yet ceased.

What may be the cause of it? What did you sup yesterday night?

I supped very late against my custom and went soon after to bed. Nothing but this has caused these great pains.

The best remedy against them will be to take a walk for an hour or two.

I should directly follow your advice, but I am detained from it by sundry business, which will not sooner be finished but till the day after morrow.

Pray, Sir, did you get no letters from our friend Miller at Berlin this last month?

No, Sir, however he had promised me in his last to write in a sennight, but he was not as good as his word. I don't know what to think of it; I fear something disagreeable to him may have kept him from writing me a letter according to his promise.

I am glad to be capable of telling you, that no ill has befallen him, but only many business detained him from the pleasure of writing you.

XXXV. *To excuse and refuse in a polite manner.*

There is no possibility to comply with my duty to day. Pray don't take it amiss.

Would you be angry at my son's spending to morrow the evening with your children?

O no, quite the contrary. But I am infinitely sorry for refusing it you. My children will continue in the country till the end of next week.

Pray, don't take it ill.

Will you be so kind as to recommend me to the minister of foreign affairs?

I am very sorry for not being able. I do not know him very well, or I am not particularly acquainted with him.

Yet I have been assured, that young L.. has been named secretary of Embassy at B.. by your intercession.

They were much in the wrong. I never meddle with affairs, which are out of my reach. But I am not less sorry for not being able to render you this service.

I hope you will not interpret it ill, or take it amiss? However you would help me in getting a place?

I had the best will for it, but this moment is not favourable.

Let us delay it for better times, where I hope to find you, Sir, as ready as at present to serve me.

XXXVII. *To write a letter.*

John, bring me a pen, an ink and a sheet of paper, step into my closet you will find all there in the inkhorn or standish.

Sir, I don't find pens, there are but quills.

Then make some pens, but in the way I have shewn you. Here is a very good penknife.

Sir, here is a pen made, try it.

It is pretty good, it is not bad.

While I write the letters, you can copy these documents, which are to be packed up with it.

Well, I have done with me letter, are the copies also finished? You may now all seal up.

What seal will you have me put to it? And what wax shall I put to it?

Seal it with my coat of arms, or with my cypher and put wafer to it; however the last is all one. But, stop a little and look in the calendar for the day of the month.

Sir, it is the seventh of May.

Reach me the powder-(sand-) box, yet let it alone I will dry my writing with blotting paper.

Now all is done, you make the cover and seal it; then I will put the subscription to it.

Carry this packet to the post-office and forget not the postage. Here, you have money, you will pay about twelve Kreuzers for it. Make haste to come back.

I'll be here back again in less than half a quarter of an hour.

XXXVIII. *At a play.*

Your servant, sir, what play is to be acted this evening? — a comedy, tragedy, an opera or farce?

It is a new tragedy by Schiller not yet printed and named, the Maid of Orleans.

I am very glad to see this master-piece performed by these our good actors. I hope all the parts to be well distributed, and no jealousy will have fixed them.

No, sir, you know our managers, who are far from these mean intrigues being so common upon the most theaters.

Shall we go into a box?

I'll do what you please, but I had rather go into the pit.

Why?

Because we may pass away the time in talking with the gentlemen near us, before the curtain is drawn up.

I was told the beginning of the play will be to-day half an hour sooner, than commonly.

You are in right, it will now soon begin. The house is already very crowded and many will come who find no place. Look about, sir, how the boxes are crowded!

The galleries are crowded too.

I never saw the house so full.

The curtain is drawn up, the play begins. Let us now turn all attention to the performance.

The first act is finished and I am very satisfied with it, especially I was highly pleased with the third scene. How many acts are yet to follow?

Four; the piece is divided in five acts, but every one of them is pretty long and the play will not sooner be finished than after ten o'clock.

Do you know many of the ladies in the boxes, among whom are some very handsome?

About half a part of them I may know. Pray, sir, what lady pleases you most?

That lady in the box across us; she is in mourning and seems to be already married.

You are in right, she is married since six months to Mr. Fisher an old friend of mine, who got by her not only all what is amiable but a good fortune too.

Certainly she is a stranger, for I do not remember ever to have seen her.

She is from the town of Linz, where the most beautiful women, according to the general report, are found. My friend chanced, on a journey to Vienna, to make her acquaintance and was so happy as to please her; she being her own Mistress, depending upon nobody, married him.

'That was a great luck, your friend met with. Pray, who is the pretty woman near her; she has much family likeness to Mrs. Fisher and I suppose her to be the sister.

So she is. She is married to a merchant at Munich and at a visit with her sister.

We must keep silence, the play begins afresh.

How did the second act please you, sir?

To tell you frankly my opinion, I am not quite so satisfied as with the first.

XXXIX. *About the fair sex.*

Sir, you seem to like handsome women in a very high degree?

I cannot deny, that I am very fond of them. When a boy I liked to be more in their company than in that of my school-boys. I had only two sisters and no brother, whereby our house was visited by all the amiable young ladies of the town. By these means I got myself attached to the fair sex and so it lasted through all my life.

But, pray sir, as you love women so excessively, why did you not marry when you were yet young?

I shall speak frankly with you and tell the reason of it. Being not yet eighteen years past I fell violently in love with a pretty girl of sixteen and we promised us eternal love. So I lived two years in the greatest happiness, till I went to the University, and after the separation of about half a year one of my sisters wrote me among other news, that my dearest sweet-heart was married to a friend of mine. O Lord, how unhappy did I find myself during the space of some weeks, till I met with a new love, by which I soon forgot my old one. This new

connexion lasted as long as I was at the Academy, but soon after having left it and returned home to find an establishment, in order to bless myself for ever with the dearest woman, I was told that she was run off with the most lewd student of the University, and so I was once more awaked out of my agreeable reveries.

You have been, I find, very unhappy in your matters of love, and now I am wondering how you are yet fond of the fair sex.

Be pleased to hear me farther, for I have not yet done ¹⁾ with my unhappy amours. I was now determined for ever to bid adieu to every particular attachment to any woman and but to love them all. But alas! a few months after my last disappointment I was again caught by the snares of a famous beauty, who protested eternal love and faith, and who after some stricter examination into her character was but a mere beauty, without any of those qualities by which a husband may become happy; she was the greatest spendrift without having ever been taught the necessary duties of a housewife, whose mind was filled with no other ideas but those of finery and making new conquests; who never would have learned the duties of the wife and mother, who had never learned to bear any contradiction, whose nicest wishes were to be obeyed. To be joined with such a woman in wedlock was to be joined with misery; I therefore abandoned my love, however it did cost me many pains, till I got rid of my foolish passion.

You were very happy to have escaped this great danger which might have cost you at last your

¹⁾ Noch nicht fertig.

life. For as you drew me the character of this woman, she was void of every moral and religious principle, and therefore nothing but the greatest misfortune could be found with her.

By this time I took great care of never more entering into an alliance with any female; however I could not suppress my propensity to them, but it was now more to the generality of them and till to this day I like more to be in the society of some of the fair sex than in that of males.

It cannot be denied that you have by these your ill chances lost a good deal of that earthly blessing, which nobody can attain at without being married and the father of a family.

You may be in right, and I cannot contradict you; for I myself have often repented, when it was too late, that I have not looked with due care for a consort of my life among so many honest women, who certainly are endowed with every quality, that can make a husband happy.

At some or other time we will continue our discourse upon this interesting subject; till then fare well.

XL. Of country-diversions, especially of hunting and fishing.

Sir, I am overjoy'd to see you, where have you been this long while? Where do you live?

We have been these two months at a country-house. Are you come to town for good and all ¹⁾?

No, sir, I go back to morrow-morning.

How do you enjoy yourself in the country? How do you pass away the time?

¹⁾ Um nun da zu bleiben.

I bestow part of it upon books, writing letters etc.
But which are your diversions after your serious
business?

I go sometimes a hunting.

What do you hunt?

Sometimes we hunt a stag, sometimes a fox, some-
times a deer or hare.

Have good dogs?

We have a back of hounds. Two grey-hound-
dogs ¹⁾, two grey-hound-bitches, four ter-
riers ²⁾ and three setting-dogs ³⁾.

Do you never go a fowling?

Pardon me.

Do you go a shooting sometimes?

Yes, sir.

What do you shoot?

All manner of game, as partridges, pheasants,
wood-cocks, wood-hens, thrushes, rabbits.

Do you shoot flying or running?

I do both.

How do you catch rabbits?

Sometimes with purse-nets and a ferret, and some-
times we kill them with a gun.

And quails?

We catch them, most commonly, with a net, and
a setting dog.

Do you hawk ⁴⁾

Now and then.

Have you good hawks?

We have a cast of hawks for all manner of game.

Do you love fishing?

Extremely.

Do you often fish with a net?

Pretty seldom (very often).

1) Windhunde. 2) Steuberhunde. 3) Hünnerhunde. 4) Den
Habicht steigen lassen.

Why? What's the reason of it?

Because we are a good way from the river.

But we have a fish pond, where we fish with a line and a hook.

Is your pond well stock'd with fishes?

Very well; we find in it crabs, pikes, carps, tenches, eels, eel-powts, barbets, whittings, turbot, and in the river we find very great trouts.

What do you, when you neither hunt, nor fish?

We play a bowls, or billiard, nine-pins etc.

As far as I see, your time is so well employed, that you cannot be tired with the country.

You think so, and yet 'tis quite otherwise.

I begin already to regret the town, so true it is, that men grow weary of every thing.

XLI. *A walk into the country.*

Good morning, Margaretha.

I wish you good morning, Miss.

Is my cousin not yet arrived?

No, she is probably still sleeping.

However I had advised her to get herself waked very early.

It is not late, it is only five o'clock.

Yet we have no time to lose, if we intend to enjoy this fine morning.

How beautiful the sun rises!

What a serene sky!

It will be hot to-day,

Therefore we ought to be already departed.

How many are you?

Ten I believe.

But I don't yet see a single person of the whole company.

We have agreed to meet us at my brother-in-law's.

I only wait for my cousin to go there.

That's her, I believe.

Yes, it is her. How she runs!

Well, dear cousin, how have you slept?

I have slept little.

I had nothing but our walk in my head.

Yet you let us wait for you a long time.

I dressed myself by my sister on the second floor, in order not to wake my mother, and my maid tarried so long, when I ordered her to fetch me something, that I could not finish sooner.

XLII. A conversation between the Master and his servant upon household-stuff.

John, reach me a chair to the table and fetch the breakfast.

Shall I put the screen ¹⁾ to the stoves and bring the breakfast upon the sideboard-table ²⁾.

No, spread only a carpet upon the table and if you have no carpet at hand, a table-cloth or napkin will do the same.

I am to tell you, sir, a disagreeable news, the servant-maid broke yesterday evening the great looking-glass into pieces and the beautiful picture was also hurt by it.

How came that to pass?

She would give your bed, sir, an airing, and in taking out the cushion, pillow ³⁾, coverlet ⁴⁾ and sheet ⁵⁾ she touched with them the looking-glass and threw it down, by which the picture fixed under it was damaged too.

This jade never takes care what she is about, I will turn her out of my service. Now bring

1) Schirm. 2) Credenz Tisch. 3) Kopfkissen. 4) Bettdecke.
5) Betttuch.

me a bason of water or the standing-ewer ¹⁾ with a towel to wash myself.

Your commands, sir, shall be fulfilled directly.

Bring me now a new candle with the snuffers ²⁾ and don't forget the save-all ³⁾. Have you a lanthorn at hand, for in this evening you will be in need of it?

Here, sir, I bring you a bottle of water.

I will have no bottle, fetch me the pitcher ⁴⁾ and instead of this plate ⁵⁾ bring me a trencher ⁶⁾! The tea-cup is not clean, china ⁷⁾ must be kept very clean.

XLIII. *To take a walk in the country.*

But now we will go?

Yes, but not quite without breakfasting, I hope?

I have got some broth set upon coals, and we will each of us drink a cup. That will enable us to wait for our country-breakfast, without growing ill.

Well, how many people are we? And who are the gentlemen?

Let us first see to come to my brother-in-law's.

I'll lay a wager, that they are waiting for us.

There I'll describe the whole walk to you.

Then let us go off.

What a fine morning we shall have!

But we shall not enjoy it, till we are all united.

For I am sincere to confes, I shall only enjoy it in the company of a well bred man.

Then be glad, your Henry will be with us.

He has returned from Berlin since last tuesday.

My brother told me so yesterday evening, when I was a bed.

Ah, what a charming news?

1) Handfaß. 2) Lichtputze. 3) Lichtknecht. 4) Krug. 5) Zinnerne Teller. 6) Hölzerne Teller. 7) Porzellan.

He will then really be with us?

You may rely upon it.

But he is already engaged with some other lady?

Not that, dear friend, on the contrary, when he was invited, his first question was, if the young Countess Pickler would be with us, and when his question was affirmed, he turned for joy three times on his heels.

At least they have assured me.

Yes, I am persuaded, thereof I know him.

He has already distinguished me; he is a lovely young man.

And one of our most instructed youths.

Does your father know him?

I believe not. I never had any opportunity to speak of him.

How old is he?

Twenty six or twenty seven years.

And already counsellor of the regency?

Yes, but if his father was not a minister and favourite of the king's, he would not yet be so far advanced.

However he is there and perhaps for your fortune; for your parents, I think, would not hold out long, if he asked your hand.

Who knows? My mother, I believe, would not oppose it, but my father has sometimes his own particular ideas.

He is so full of his soldiers-life that a lieutenant, though without any fortune, could happen to obtain me easily of him.

Adolph is too respectful, too modest; my father likes sometimes to be treated a little in the soldiers-way.

Well then, you will have time enough to day to describe your father's character to him; and if he possesses sense, as I have been assured, he will profit of it.

We shall see. But there we are already arrived at your brother-in-laws.

My God, what a number of people.

I thought we should be only ten or twelve.

What matters more or less, provided we amuse ourselves.

XXIV. *Continuation.*

Ah! Myladies, you let yourself be waited for very long.

It is not yet five o'clock.

Please to present my good friend to the lady of the house.

Permit me, Mylady, to have the honour of presenting the young Countess to you.

I am extremely proud, dear Countess, of making your acquaintance.

I wish for your friendship.

And I, Mylady, request, you will have the condescension to grant me the honour of yours and recommend me to your Ladyship's notice.

I'll always endeavour to deserve it.

You are very kind.

She is very engaging.

She possesses every talent imaginable.

She speaks several languages, draws, dances, plays upon the harpsichord and sings like an angel.

This picture is enchanting.

In faith a charming girl.

How handsome she is! What a grace, what a deportment! How well she presents herself!

What do you say, sir? Are your Munchen ladies likewise as lovely?

Ah, Mylady, it is several months I have had the honour of knowing the young Countess P. I was presented to her at Mrs. Moran's, and from

the same moment I became the most respectful admirer of her excellent qualities.

I followed her like her shade for several weeks, and I assure you, that the more one knows her, the more admires her.

She is a pattern of perfection.

With what a warmth you speak of her!

Pardon, Mylady, should I have betrayed myself? I should be in despair, if the young Countess found herself offended by it. But I admire her greatly.

Why, how rash you are, my dear cousin. Well, shall I be the interpreter of your feelings?

How, Mylady, in my present situation?

And why not? Follow my advice, let us speak immediately of it.

I shall follow blindly your good advice.

Do you know her father?

I have not that honour.

He has been long absent, and I believe, he has returned but lately.

I shall get myself presented to him at the first opportunity.

He will be with us to-day and join with us, when we pass his house. I charge myself with presenting you to him.

I am extremely obliged to you.

XLV. *Continuation.*

Well, gentlemen, we are going; be pleased to present your Ladies the arm. My fair ones, don't forget any thing.

Don't forget your parasols. It will be warm.

Have we then no shade?

Oh, a good deal, particularly, when passing through Mr. Gernet's park.

Have we long to arrive there?

Not very long.

Must we not pass a little river?

We shall do better, if we go through the village.
But the way is not so fine.

You are right; but the water is swollen, and we shall find a bridge in the village.

I believe even there are too many of us to get over all together in the ferry-boat.

Besides Miss L. is a little fearful at the water.

We might divide ourselves; they who are fearful may pass through the village, and the others may enter the ferry-boat.

Well, but why should we divide ourselves.

I think likewise it is better that we go all through the village.

We might even breakfast there.

Pardon me, sir, we have agreed about breakfasting at half way. Not far from banker Bickel's vine-yards.

There is a beautiful farm, where we shall find excellent cream. Our servants are already before us with cups, coffee, sugar, rolls and other trifles that can be well transported.

Shall we stay long there?

No longer than we want for breakfast.

We should else arrive too late at the spot and it should grow too hot.

But in this season the sun is not yet very piercing towards nine o'clock.

We are not very far from there.

With our present pace we shall want two hours and a half.

And it is but a quarter past five o'clock. We shall be there towards eight o'clock.

We shall have time enough to see my uncle's fine garden.

But we shall be warm on our return.

Don't you know then, that we shall return by water?

The front of my uncle's seat faces the Elbe, which is but a hundred steps distant.

You will see, what a delicious sight one has in almost all the rooms of that seat.

Why is it by water we shall return?

Will Miss Sponsel not be terrified at the journey?

She remains by this Gentleman uncle's and will pass the summer there.

We shall then find a boat in readiness for us?

Yes the proprietor of the fine estate, where we are going, will have the condescension to lend us his boat.

It is very neat and holds thirty persons very conveniently.

I can remember, that more have eaten therein.

Mylady, I am extremely obliged to you in permitting me to partake of the pleasure of this agreeable party.

I am uncommonly pleased.

These ladies are enchanting.

But who is this Gentleman? Mylady will you have the goodness to present me to him?

With pleasure when we arrive at the place, where we are to breakfast.

It is the counsellor Mark; a very well informed young man. He speaks extremely well. His behaviour renders him very attractive to every one.

Your praise does honour him.

I am extremely rejoiced, that just he conducts my daughter.

He is so well bred and so polite. Has he any fortune?

I understand. That is generally the question, which a father makes, when he perceives, that a young man pays attention to his daughter.

I humbly beg your pardon, upon my honour I did not think in the least thereon, at least I had no bad intention therein.

As I saw his servant there in his dress - livery, I unintentionally asked, to whom he belonged. And I was told, he belonged to such a counsellor. It is probably one of his father's, the Minister's people.

His own servant does not wear livery.

Therefore, Mylady, you see, that before I made the question to you, I had no apparent intention.

And would it have been any thing that was wrong?

I shall never chuse a husband for my daughter.

She is too sensible, I dare venture to assert, that she would not urge me to the necessity of disapproving her choice.

Truly your confidence is well founded; she is one of the most charming young ladies, I know.

I am proud of my daughter's meriting such an agreeable praise from your Ladship.

She merits in every respect. But shall we not return to the company?

When we shall soon reach the farm, where we are to breakfast.

XLVI. *To take a walk into a garden.*

If you have no business at hand, we will take a walk to my garden?

I accept this proposal with all my heart, for this morning is one of the most agreeable one, since the severe winter-season is past.

Which way are we to take, through the town or by the gate of Nuremberg?

It is all one to me, but I should like more to leave the town as soon as possible in order to enjoy the sweet pure air.

Well then come along with me, we will hasten, that we can the longer stay in the garden, for I have sundry business to perform there.

Don't you see our old friend, Mr. Lang, going in the lane there at the left side?

To be sure, he is, we will call and invite him to be of our party.

Good morrow to you, Gentlemen, I should not have supposed you so soon out of town; as for me I am wont to take every morning a walk as early as possible.

We will spend this most agreeable morning in my garden, and we should be very glad if you will accompany us thither.

I cannot refuse such a welcome proposal and will stay with you, dear friends, a few hours.

Every one ought to confess that your garden is very well situated, and none of the owners of the other gardens here about takes so great a care of improving his as yours is.

I am to confess you, this garden is my only recreation after every hard day's work. Never I do play at cards, I don't like the bottle, nor women, nor any thing else but my work and after it this my place of amusement. Having no family to provide for, I employ all I can spare to the improvement of this place, and as nature has already done very much to its ornaments, I only beautify by art the natural beauties.

You will be pleased, sir, to attend us all the garden around, and shew us all your improvements.

You see, gentlemen, I have mixed the beautiful with the useful as much as possible, and I shall shew you all fruits, herbs, flowers and roots which grow in my garden.

Do you see, how many roses, and how beautiful! It is true you will seldom find so fine roses and of so different sorts, as I have now in my garden;

but my gilliflowers ¹⁾ and tulips, if they are in full blossom, are at no place found twenty miles around. You will not find them so in our royal garden.

I have heard them often praise and shall not miss the period of seeing them blossom.

The most of flowers you find in my garden in their greatest beauty. Here you see hyacinths, lillies, pinks ²⁾, lilliconvallies ³⁾, amaranths, queens gilliflowers ⁴⁾, sweet williams ⁵⁾, mariegolds ⁶⁾, cowslips ⁷⁾, white daffodils ⁸⁾, wind-flowers ⁹⁾, primroses ¹⁰⁾, dazies ¹¹⁾, Jessamin and a great many more.

But, pray, sir, what a great beautiful flower is that?

Don't you yet know it? It is the famous Hortensia, which has been brought some years ago from Japan, but which will soon be very common with us, because our climate is quite fit to it. I have this flower almost in all colours; this, you see, of blue colour is esteemed the most rare.

I must confess I never saw so many and so beautiful flowers upon one spot, the collection of them must have cost you a good deal of money and many pains.

The last more than the first. I have an excellent gardener who assists me with his experience and unwearied diligence. But now come along with me, gentlemen, we will visit all the kinds of garden-stuff, herbs and roots which I do cultivate.

1) Volle Nelken. 2) Schlechte Nelken. 3) Raiblumen. 4) Leucojen. 5) Federnelken. 6) Ringelblumen. 7) Schlüsselblumen. 8) Narzissen. 9) Anemonen. 10) Gänseblumen. 11) Rittersporn.

Sir, you will give yourself too much pain in farther satisfying our curiosity.

You will know, gentlemen, that a gardener finds the greatest pleasure to shew his riches to other people. Now, be pleased to see here three beds ¹⁾ of the best potatoes, here next by beets ²⁾ and near it red - beets ³⁾, spinage, cote-worts of every kind, cabbage ⁴⁾, colliflowers ⁵⁾, sparagras ⁶⁾ (asparagus), artichokes, lettice, cresses, chervil, parsly ⁷⁾, horse-radish ⁸⁾, succory, sel-lery, purslain ⁹⁾, sage ¹⁰⁾, cucumbers, gourds ¹¹⁾ (squashes, bumkins, pompions), citrulls ¹²⁾ onions, chives ¹³⁾, garlik ¹⁴⁾ turnips ¹⁵⁾, carrots, radishes ¹⁶⁾ and many kinds of our home spices, as: cummin, caraway ¹⁷⁾, thyme, rosmary, mint ¹⁸⁾, majoram, camonille, anis, fennel, leek ¹⁹⁾ etc.

Sir, we owe you many thanks for the troubles you give yourself. How agreeably do we enjoy this forenoon by this your instruction!

Now I will bring you to my orchad, where you shall find many trees and shrubs. The branches, boughs and twigs are surcharged with fruits, and they cover almost the leaves; but I fear that the stalks are damaged by some obnoxious insect and many fruits will fall down before they are ripe. By the same insect the stock of the tree and bark was damaged too.

What a beautiful prospect this is! All the fruit-trees in rows and in an exact distance from one another!

- 1) Beete. 2) Mangold. 3) rothe Rüben. 4) Weißkohl. 5) Blumenkohl. 6) Spargel. 7) Petersilie. 8) Meerrettig. 9) Portulack. 10) Sellery. 11) Kürbis. 12) Flaschen Kürbise. 13) Lauch. 14) Knoblauch. 15) Rüben. 16) Rettige. 17) Feldkümmel. 18) Münze. 19) Hauslauch.

Here, gentlemen, you see all kinds of apple-trees which we have in Germany and France; among the pears are some sorts very excellent, the plums ¹⁾, prunes ²⁾, peaches ³⁾ (nectarines), apricoks and quinces ⁴⁾, wal-nuts, medlars are of the best quality. Look there, these bunches of grapes ⁵⁾. My cherry-trees bear the most delicious fruits, as you yourself will find afterwards. I have also the best sorts of shrubby-fruits, as straw-berries ⁶⁾, rashberries ⁷⁾ garden-corands ⁸⁾, goose-berries ⁹⁾, barberries ¹⁰⁾. Here are different kinds of trees I am to take particular care of them, viz. chesnuts, almonds, pomegranates, olives, oranges, and lemons (citrons).

We have to say you the utmost thanks. At any opportunity we shall not fail to repay you your kindness.

The only thanks I wish to receive from you are, that you may very often visit me in this garden.

XLV. *A conversation upon minerals.*

Do you know, sir, somewhat of metals, metallurgy and mine-work?

To be sure, I have been a hundred times in mines and know every thing what belongs to it: I was in gold-mines, silver-mines, copper-mines, brass-mines, tin-mines, and lead-mines, in short in all works, where oar is digged out of the bowels of the earth.

I should be very glad if I could visit with you some mines in our neighbourhood. Will you not

1) Pflaumen. 2) Zwetschen. 3) Pfirschen. 4) Quitten. 5) Weintrauben. 6) Erdbeeren. 7) Himbeeren. 8) Johannisbeere. 9) Stachelbeere. 10) Preiselbeere.

make a trip with me, during the next vacations, to the Pine-monuntains?

With all my heart, but before we undertake this journey you ought to know something of mine-work and minerals, for you will remember the maxim: "It is by studying at home that we must obtain the ability of travelling with intelligence and improvement."

May I be so bold as to beg of you a little instruction on that subject, I shall not fail to read the best books which are written upon metallurgy. Then come directly along with me, I will shew you my collection of minerals and by this you may know all species of them.

How many thanks will I have to say you for this kind instruction! I am at your command.

We will begin with this drawer, here you see all kinds of iron-ore, the most useful mineral of all; it is brought in a melting-furnace and hammered to iron; a part of the iron is changed by a certain progress into steel, another is hammered to thin plates, another drawn to wire.

The best steel comes from the dutchy of stiria, the English themselves make use of it in their fabrics. But of all kinds of iron ore, none has obtained more notice, than that of Elba, both on account of its singular beauty and richness, and the peculiar situation in which it is found.

Where is this Elba situated?

It is an island in the Mediterranean not far from Leghorn. The general opinion is, that the whole of the island is an entire mass of iron ore, and that in approaching it from the sea, the compass is so much affected by it, as no longer to preserve its polarity.

Now I remember to have read something about it, by which those reports were represented as fa-

bulous. The iron, though extremely abundant; is only found in one particular district and the ore itself is not in the smallest degree capable of affecting the magnet.

You are quite in right. The ore is not found in veins, but in detached masses of various sizes and at different depths. The specific gravity of the ore is nearly six times that of water, its hardness is very great, and it is for the most part entirely free from earthly admixtures. The whole mine is entirely open to the air, forming a large quarry or excavation, nearly 2000 yards in extent and of very various depth. The Elban iron is of the very best quality, equal to the finest Swedish; it may be wrought both hot and cold, with the greatest facility, is remarkable tough and stringy, and entirely free from that brittleness, when heated, which the best French and Spanish is but too apt to possess.

Here, sir, you see the finest ore of Quicksilver, out of the Idrian mines, the richest of all the earth, which gave formerly a great revenue to the Austrian government; but now they belong at present to the Illyrian provinces. In times of peace a great part of this quicksilver is transported to the Spanish mines in America, to be made use of it in that process called Amalgamation.

Be so kind, to shew me your pieces of antimony, copper, white lead, marble, slate, load-stone, flint, allum, nitre.

I have all kinds of these minerals and most exquisite pieces of them. Here, you have sea-coals out of the mines of Newcastle and from those of Cornwallis. I myself have visited those mines being so remarkable on account of the machines in them.

Do you not possess a collection of precious stones? I have collected all here you see, different sorts of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, turcois-stones, cornelians, topazes, jaspers, sapphires, pearls, mother of pearls, amett hyst, carbuncles.

I find, sir, your collection far beyond my expectation. Pray, how long is it now, you have begun to collect these minerals?

At least twenty years, and I inherited already a little but pretty fine collection from my late father. Now I see the possiblity of your having got so complete a collection. But nevertheless it will have cost you a good deal of money.

Not so much as you may suppose, for I got many of the rarest pieces by exchange.

My collection gives me opportunity to become acquainted with almost all strangers and travellers of any note. But, pray, sir, you possess, as I hear, a fine collection of Birds, Fishes, Insects and Quadrupeds, will you not be so kind to shew me it in return.

With the greatest pleasure. If you can spare this afternoon a few hours, you will be welcome at my house.

I shall not fail to make use of your permission.

XLVI. *Of Birds, Fishes, Insects and Quadrupeds.*

I am very glad to see you, sir; but I must beg to lower your expectation, for you will find but a very incomplete collection, only the stuffed birds may deserve your attention, and therefore I will begin with them.

Entering the room, I am surprised, sir, at the great order and nicety, I see every where!

We will begin with the eagle, you see three species and of them the cock and hen; next by is

the ostridge, the faulcon, all kinds of hawks and kites, the crane, stork, twenty species of parrots; ravens and crows, rooks or Jackdaws, choughs, cuckoos, doves of every kind, the gander with his goose, the drake with his duck, the peacock and bea-hen, the gull, the owl or howlet, the screech-owl, the pat,

What an exquisite collection of birds and how well are they stuffed and preserved! All in beautiful glafs-cases!

Here you find a very well preserved heron, a pheasant, partridge, heath-powt, wood-cook, snipe, wood-pecker, lap-wing, king's-fisher, quail, bittern, dab-chick or ducker, plover, field-fare or mistle-bird, thrush, black-bird, lark, nightingale, canary-bird, linnet, goldfinch or proud taylor, chaffinch, red finch, loriote or yelamber, widwall, silkin, swallow, bull-finch, robin-red-breast, sparrow, Wren, titmouse, magpy, wagtail, starling etc.

Your collection, sir, is by far not so generally known as it deserves; you will permit me to insert a short account of it in one of our papers.

I must beg you not to do so, for I don't like to be intruded by many, the only aim of whom is to gaze at my collection without understanding somewhat of the matter. Among men of learning and improvement my collection is already known, and these only are welcome.

You are in right, sir. Pray, shew me your fishes. Of them I possess very few, only those that are found in the waters of our country. A Salmon, cray-fish, pike and jack, carp, tench, eel, barbel, groundling, pearch, whiting and about a dozen more.

But the few you have are very well preserved.

My collection of Insects is more complete; especially this of butterflies; for I do not only possess almost all European but many from the other parts of the world too. You can see all kinds of serpents or snakes, vipers, lizards, worms, caterpillars and crickets.

How many thanks, sir, do I owe you for your kindness by having spent more than two hours with me. However I shall be so bold as to pay you soon another visit.

Don't fail, sir, be so good as your word, for I will always feel a great pleasure at seeing you with me.

XLVII. *Between a Lady and a Peasant.*

Did you ever see so beautiful a rainbow before?

Yes, Madam, and more beautiful than this you see. Can you explain to me in what manner this lovely Meteor is formed?

How would you have it formed? 'Tis formed in the air.

I know that very well; but I am inquisitive to know whence it draws its origin, that is, what matter it is composed of,

Don't you see that 'tis composed of different colours, of blue, red, green and several others?

'Tis true; but I shall not be satisfied with knowing that it has several colours, except you instruct me in the manner how they are formed in the air.

Very easily, Madam, for I myself form the same Phaenomenon every day, when I please.

In what manner?

I take water in my mouth, then turning my face upwards towards the sun, I spout it with force into the air.

What does this do?

It forms as beautiful a rainbow, as ever you saw in your life.

O the mighty man! Friend you are mistaken, the rainbow is formed in clouds and not on drops of water.

If this be your opinion, 'tis not mine; you believe what others tell you, but I know it by experience.

If that were true, there would follow, that it should rain every time we see the rainbow.

So it does.

I have often observed it did not rain in the place from whence I saw the rainbow.

'That may be; but that is no argument it does not rain in other places; 'tis enough if it rains in the place whence we discover the rainbow.

Are you of opinion, that two different persons may see the same rainbow?

I can't assure yes, or no.

You are then not certain that the same object strikes the eyes of all its spectators alike.

It may so happen, that what I see, does not present itself to me in the same manner as it appears to another.

Why?

Because a woman of my neighbourhood, who has but one eye, tells me often, that our meadows are of a grey colour, when I perceive nothing but green.

'Tis not so with the rainbow.

'Tis exactly the same thing.

Farewell, friend!

Farewell, Madam!

XLVIII. *Exclamations.*

Ah, Lord! Then it is you, I see again!

It is my very self! For this time I got fairly off.

Deuce, on't, you were said to have been slain on the field of battle.

God be thanked, it is not true, as you see.

And by what miracle have you got off so well?

God had mercy upon me and saved my life, however I was mortally wounded, but by the assistance of an expert surgeon I got my health after two months confinement.

May heaven grant you yet many years! I hope, unless those unhappy times come again.

I'll send the service to hell.

Fie, sir, upon you, if war has commenced you can not take your leave.

O sad! wo's me! but I will chear up! have a good heart, and fight out till to the last.

Hang sorrow! Not every ball hits its aim. Have only a care not to be too forward, and stand off, where you may do it without offending your duty.

O Lud! O gemini! Do you suppose me to want any courage? Not in the least. But, alas! I can only die but once. That's the matter.

Peace (hush! st., st.!) — I understand you very well, you fear nothing but death.

Get you gone, you will rally me at my courage and yet, you, sir, have never shewn any at all.

Prithee, don't be angry; I would not offend you. But o strange! (o are! o wonderful!) look there, our old friend Mr. Miller is coming this way.

I shall call him: You, sir, sirrah! He has heard me and turns this way.

XLIX. *Of Religions and divine things.*

Will you not, sir, the morrow morning go with me to church to hear Mr. Ammon preach?

I accept this proposal with pleasure, with condition that you afterwards accompany me to the ca-

tholic church, because I ought to hear a holy mass. You of the Lutheran confession may do it without any scruple.

I revere every religion and like to visit every religious meeting. When I was in London I went to every church and meeting-house; every divine service edified me. I never ask of any man: What thinks he, but what does he?

I think so too, and in my eyes nobody is a heretic, who adores his God or the holy Trinity in another form than I myself. My wife is of the Protestant persuasion, and I don't believe to have lived happier with any woman of my confession; never we disagreed upon the subject of religion.

Every one who lives according to the principles of his religion is worthy of our esteem, and even a free-thinker ought not to be judged by us. At the eternal day, at the day of judgement, and not till then, it will be seen who has done his duty in the word; there will not be the question of religion but of action.

You are quite in right, every one has a claim to eternal blessing being baptised or circumcised, being a Jew, a Muselman or Christian, addressing his prayers to our Lady or directly to Jesus Christ himself, following the precepts of the Bible, the Gospel, the Talmud or the Coran. Heaven, Paradise, Hell and Purgatory are distributed according to the actions and not according to what we believe.

Nobody but our divines brought religious prosecution in the world, and it is strange, that the very christians, who are taught the utmost toleration, were the authors of those bloodiest prosecutions. Shame upon mankind but upon Christians most,

whose saviour inculcated the doctrine to bear and forbear.

Every religious controversy ought to be shunned; for it engenders nothing but hatred and an extirpation of benevolence.

I do quite agree with you; every Government deserves our greatest esteem which checks the spirit of intoleration and the encroachments of the clergy.

There never has existed a government, which maintains with so great a force the principles of a general toleration but ours. All has been abolished what in the least could excite the contrary. Ecclesiastical power has been confined in its proper confines and all exuberances of superstition are vanished; even the many holy-days, which were spent in idleness and extravagance are abolished, those excepted: The New - years - day, Innocents day, Epiphany, Chandlemass - day, Shrove - tide, Ashwednesday, Lady - day, Maundy - thursday, Good-friday, Easter, Ascension - day, Whitsuntide, Corpus - Christi - day, Midsummer - day, All-saints, Martlemass and Christmases.

I am very glad that the principles of a Man of your parts quite agree with mine. But now it may be high time to hasten to church, for bells were already rung before a quarter of an hour.

Then come along with me.

L. Of War and what belongs to it.

You will know, sir, that the avant-guard of the Army arrives this evening, in our town?

What news do you tell me! In this moment I was told that our troops had got the most complete victory, and were advancing towards the river

of Elbe, and now I am to hear the contrary of you?

It is but too true, what I told you, for the Commander of the army has already sent his Adjutant and a Quarter-master to procure all necessaries. Probably the main of the army and its rear will follow in a few days and the enemy be not far behind.

There comes my servant in all haste, certainly he is seeking me.

I am glad to find you, sir; my mistress sends me to call you directly home, for you will have this evening many guests; a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain of horse and an Ensign with their servants and attendants will be quartered with you.

Fine news, indeed! Fare well, sir. Be so kind to visit me this evening.

I shall not fail to look for you and the Gentlemen at your house.

Oh, dear husband, I am quite out of my wits! The quartering-master had scarce announced us officers, when these Gentlemen arrived with a great retinue; I received them with all civility possible shewed them their rooms, but nothing would please them, and one of them fell out very ungenteely. Even a saller would have an own chamber.

Let it alone, dearest wife, all will be settled in a fair way. I will directly go to the Colonel-lieutenant and complain of their behaviour. Do but prepare a good supper and our guests will shew you the best mood.

Have I the honour of seeing the Colonel-lieutenant who is quartered with me?

So I am, and I suppose you to be my landlord.

Yes, at your service, sir. I hope you will be satisfied with your accommodation in our house, for we shall do all possible to please you.

I am pretty satisfied with my chambers and their furniture; only I could wish to have one room more for my three servants.

I should fulfill your wishes with all my heart, if it was possible to me; but be pleased, sir, to convince yourself of my having done all for your accommodation. I have with my numerous family taken up only three chambers and all the others are left to you gentlemen of the army.

It matters nothing at all, I shall confine myself only to one room and leave the other to my servants, but hope, sir, you will provide for good meat and drink, because we officers have a good stomach after long and dangerous marches.

We shall not fail to provide for you all what you, sir, can reasonably demand. All officers who have been with us, left our house with great satisfaction; and I therefore hope to hear the same of you. But, alas, at entering my house I heard many complaints of rude behaviour from your people, I must beg, to be sheltered in my house against every kind of injury.

You may depend upon my word, sir, that the strictest orders are given to our people of every rank to behave themselves to every one in a courteous manner. But our soldiers have too often reason of complaining. They are not furnished with those necessaries, which they can demand, or they are given with no good will; by many foul words our people are provoked, and become in their turn rude. This was exactly the case with Mrs. Smith, your spouse. The soldiers asked at their arrival, dinner being not yet ready, a

bottle of gin and brown bread, but this was refused to them in harsh words.

If that is the case, Mrs. Smith is in wrong. I am sorry not to have been at home, otherwise this would never have happened. But, pray, sir, tell to your people, that they will be very well provided for, if they behave like honest, discreet men. It is the best to forget what has passed. When do you, sir, command your dinner?

As soon as possible, for I am to reconnoitre some miles distant before nightfall.

Dare I bear you company at dinner?

I accept your proposal with great pleasure and we shall become better acquainted over a bottle of wine.

LI. *At dinner between Officers and their Landlord.*

I am very glad to see you, sir, but I could wish to see my landlady (the Mistrefs of the house) at our table too; pray, bring her my compliments and an invitation to dine with us.

You must excuse her, sir, for this time at least; she must provide for all the people and can spare no quarter of an hour. In order to be in good terms with our guests, she takes the utmost care.

We ought to content ourselves without any female company, but three of my officers will dine with us. Here they are coming. Gentlemen, I present to you our landlord, who will give us the pleasure to dine with us. Pray, sit down without ceremony. Are all my orders executed?

(A captain) Most exactly; the prisoners are lodged together in a great inn and the adjoining houses, and proper centinels put upon them; the ammunition is brought before the town at

a very secure place, all the baggage and other stores were carried in a great court and locked up. Are all the soldiers quartered and will there be no disputes and quarrels with the inhabitants? You know I can absolutely not bear them.

Till now not the least complaint was heard from either side. The citizens do all possible for the accomodation of our soldiers, and these in return are pleased with every thing they get.

I like to hear this, and hope the same good intercourse will continue during our stay here, which may last likely a sennight. For as long I suppose will the fortrefs hold out. The garnison is strong and as we hear of the best mood; the walls, tower, bulwarks, plat-forms, parapets, counter-scarps, pallisades are in very good condition.

You, sir, will already know the news of a sally this morning, by which the besieged would relieve themselves and bring on the raising of the siege; but they were beaten back with a great loss in a fight of half an hour. Our troops will probably venture a storm this evening, at least all preparations are made to it. Many gabions are brought in the trenches and two of our mines will level a part of the southern wall to the ground.

I apprehend this assault will cost many men and fall out unhappily. Please to remember what I foretold in the last siege, but where nobody would hear me. It would be better done to oblige the garrison to surrender at discretion by continuing the siege some days longer.

As I am told, a new plan of operation has been adopted: our Army is to be divided in three different corps, one of them, the right wing,

is to act along the shore of the sea; the other the centre, is to march towards the lower Elbe, and the third, the left wing, towards the Saale; but for my part I don't like the division of our forces. It would be done better to march with all our troops towards the points of Magdebourg or Wittenberg and to beat the enemy with united forces.

This new plan of operation has been adopted, because we have got a new ally, who unites all his power with our centre, by which it will be strong enough to beat the opposite forces.

If this is the case, then it may be very well done. But, pray, did you, sir, already read a declaration of war from that power?

Till now not yet, but it was published in the Capital the sixth of this month; the papers of that town do already contain it. If we were not cut off from all communication with the other side of the river we would have got this important declaration by the last mail.

Dear landlord, we owe you many thanks for your good fare. I hope to meet with you this night again.

LII. *Of the human Body.*

I was yesterday present at a dissection, and repented very much my being very young in the knowledge of the human body; I should be glad if you will teach me somewhat of it.

I will do it with all my heart as far as I can without any skeleton and other anatomical preparations. Many things I shall pass over, which are generally known. The uppermost part of the head is the crown of it, then you will remark the fore-head and temples, eye-lids and eye-brows, eye-ball, cheeks sometimes with

dimples in them, the nose and its nostrils, the mouth and the different kinds of teeth, as: the grinders, molar-teeth and tucksels in both jaws with the gums. In the skull you find the brain with many nerves, arteries and veins.

Permit me to interrupt you. What do you think of Doctor Gall's explanation of the brain? I think him not quite in wrong.

I can not judge upon this matter, because I do nothing understand of it. I will continue my description. The head is connected with the rump by the neck, the hinder-part of which is the nape of the neck; you find there the throat (gullet) and the wind-pipe; here you see both shoulders, the back and both arms with the arm-pit, elbow, fist, wrist, hand (the hollow and the palm of the hand), the fingers (fore-finger, middle-finger, little-finger and thumb); farther you see the breast and bosom with its paps or teats and nipples, the belly and navel, the groin with its privities, the flanks or ribs, the thigh, knee, the wirl-bone of it and the ham-bending, joint or twist of the knee; farther down the leg, with she shin, calf, foot, heel, instep, ancle, sole of the foot and toes. All these parts are covered with the skin.

I owe you many thanks for your kind instruction; but, pray, name me likewise the inward parts.

The principal are: the entrails, bowels or guts, the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, milt, gall, bladder, stomach, cawl, diaphragm or midriff and back-bone. These are the principal parts of which the human body is composed.

May I not beg you to name me in english the different senses and powers of the soul.

With all my heart. They are: the sight, the hearing, the smell, the scent, the taste, the re-

lish, the feeling. The powers of the soul and what belongs to it, are: memory, mind, reason, understanding, mistake, error, forgetfulness, prudence, wisdom (sageness), folly (foolishness), will, discretion, judgment, wit, genius, ability, knowledge, dulness, stupidity, conscience, imagination, fancy, conceit, dream, belief, faith, love, hatred, admiration, suspicion, fear, hope, despair, joy, gladness, sadness, envy, grudging, anger, wrath, grief, sorrow, pleasure, loathing, aversion, doubt, desire, wish, boldness, liveliness, cowardice, timidity, shame, bashfulness, pity, mercy.

LIII. *Between a Physician and his Patient upon diseases and infirmities of the body.*

I wish you a good morrow, sir, how have you done this night?

Not the best, I had not a wink of sleep; the headache was insufferable, and my sickness seems to have increased.

Be so kind to give me your hand, that I may feel the pulse. No, sir, your fever has lost a great deal from its force, and your blood runs more regular. I do not believe, that the fits will oftener follow. Pray, do you take the physicks after my description?

I punctually obey your orders, but I fear my sickness will last very long and perhaps finish in a burning fever.

You are quite in wrong; as soon as the cramp ceases you will recover in a very short time; obstruction, giddiness (dizziness) and pleuresy will vanish.

I am very glad to hear this. But, pray, dear doctor, may I not be cured of the gout, which

will directly befall me as soon as I am rid of this sickness?

It is very seldom that a man of your age gets quite rid of this distemper; diet is the best physic, which I must recommend you very much, for if you do fail in it, consumption or dropsy may soon follow.

Are many people in town sick?

Since some days the spotted fever, catarrh and griping are very common, but of no dangerous kind. Only two patients of mine died of the bloody-flux one of an apoplexy (palsy) and another of a gangrene. Among children you find the small-pox, but happily the most part of our children have been vaccinated. Now it is told that the cow-box shelter against the plague too. Is it true that a kind of jail-fever, brought to us by soldiers disperses itself very fast in our neighbourhood?

Alas, it is but too true! In Saxony many people die of it, and it is to be feared, that this contagious disease will likewise reach our town, although the best means are taken against it. We physicians are first attacked by it; at Leipzig and in Lusatia eight of them lost already their lives. But I must hasten from hence. Here, sir, you have a prescription, I hope it will do you very well. I shall visit you this evening once more.

Pray, do so, for it is always some consolation to me at seeing you. Fare well, sir, and be as good as your word.

LIV. *Of friendship and kindred.*

I never in my life was more desirous after any man's company than after yours. Pray, why did you stay so long abroad, without giving your friends

any notice of you, as you ought to have been convinced of our uneasiness about you?

My dear friend, your reproaches are a proof of your sincere affection to me; however I do not deserve them. It is true, I solemnly promised at my setting out, to write very often to all my friends, but, alas, I was soon so far separated from all my dearest, that no convenience was at hand, to execute the warmest wishes of my heart. Surrounded by all my kindred, I found myself not quite happy at missing you, my friends. „Poor is the friendless Master of a world, a world in exchange of a friend is gain.“

I forgive you. Did you find all your relations (kindsmen and kindswomen) yet alive?

The most of them. My grand-father and step-mother are also in good health, but, alas! my father and mother in law are both dead, and I as their son in law became heir of their handsome fortune with my sister in law; she and my wife are twins. There I found also two aunts or she-cousins, to whom my wife is heiress.

You are very happy, sir; as to worldly fortune you are provided for.

I am to thank heaven in this particular, for my wife got a pretty great fortune, though I left a part of it to four orphans nephews and nieces of mine whose guardian I am. One of these nephews will soon be joined in wedlock with a very agreeable woman, who is the daughter of my late God-father; the widow, my God-mother is yet alive. I was present at the spousal and soon will be the wedding. One of my nieces I found in the straw, she had almost been killed by an unapt midwife. As she is yet very weak, she was obliged to have a wet-nurse for her little baby, a boy.

I find all your friends and relations are abroad. It cannot be otherwise, for I myself and my wife settled here as utter strangers. My foster-father and foster-mother with my foster-brother are still living, so the most of my former companions and play-fellows. You cannot imagine, what an agreeable sensation it is, after a long separation to meet with the companions of our youthful days, and to visit the spots of our early pleasures, being not yet mixed with the rubbish of ambition, haughtiness and self-interest! You are not in need to paint me these joys, I myself have felt them. After an absence of ten years I visited, the year past, once more my native home and those places of my early pleasures. What an exquisite joy did I feel at seeing the house where I was borne! Every stone, every tree was interesting to me.

I do quite agree with you, but you can only once enjoy these joys in so high a degree.

Having some business at hand I am obliged to take my leave from you.

LV. *Of political matters and of Governments.*

Will you be pleased, sir, to remember what I told you, three years past, of those great changes having happened since this period?

Very often I called in mind all you fore-told, we saw since this time four new kings and a new emperor created; but many republicks and princes are not more found among the list of the European states; some princes hereditary, an Arch-duke, Markgrave and Landgrave are not more, but instead of them more Grand-dukes than before, where you found only one, that of Tuscany.

But not only the sovereigns have undergone many changes, the different constitutions of the countries are likewise not more the old ones.

No country in Europe has sustained so great a change but Germany. Formely being divided into ten circles, united under one sovereign, the emperor of the holy roman Empire, is at present seperated in different political parties; the greatest part of Germany belongs at present to the Rhenish confederacy, the Protector of which is the french Emperor; the north-west part is united with France, with the three Hanseatick towns; The other provinces belong to the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia. It is supposed, that at the issue of the present war some change will happen.

Who that has studied Geography ten years past, is to learn a good deal at present. There are few states in Europe, who have not undergone great changes. The former Austrian dominions were diminished by the loss of the Low countries (Netherlands), of the Italian provinces, of the territories of the Adriatick sea, of the dutchy of Krain and a part of Karinthia, Tyrol and the western part of the arch-dutchy of upper Austria and the western Gallicia.

Pardon, sir, the king of Prussia has lost, by the peace of Tilsit, half a part of his dominions; he was obliged to cede all his western provinces with those in Franconia and all his new acquisitions from Poland. The kingdom of Naples received a new sovereign; even the kingdom of Sweden lost the third part of its provinces, the grand-dutchy of Finnland. These islands of Great-britain and Ireland are almost the only european countries, without having sustained any change, in respect to their territo-

ries in Europe; but they have increased their vast possessions in the other parts of the world; they have taken many islands and colonies in East - and West-Indies, extended their commerce over all the known parts of our globe, and encreased their navy in an exorbitant manner.

They have now more than 972 men of war, among whom are 218 men of the line, 25 men of fifty guns, 209 frigates, 129 sloops, 391 cutters etc. all these vesels are armed with 180,000 sailors and 26,000 guns. To this great naval power the many privateers are not counted.

You, sir, did describe me, at our last meeting, the naval power of the English, but the regular troops of their Land-army consist in two hundred fifty thousand men except these of the trained bands, and those in the Eastindia company's service.

It is true, Great-Britain keeps a respectable power on land, but her naval force and her situation shelters her from a foreign invasion; "those wooden walls of old England" are her fortresses. France is the most powerful nation on the continent; her armies consisting in at least six hundred thousand men, without her allies, who may likewise amount to a hundred fifty thousand men.

Our times have not only brought forth great changes in respect to the existence of states and empires and their extent, but the governments themselves have undergone great alterations. In most states of Europe the maxims of Government have become more rigorous and the taxes have been increased.

Your conversation, sir, has not only been pleasing but also improving. Many thanks to you!

LVI. *A Dialogue with Abbreviations. Gingham, Flush, his father, and Ready (a clerk).*

Gingh. Sir, your hand — Ready, yours. Well! here I am — quite converted — like father, like son — tell a lie without blushing.

Flush. Here — I told you so — ay, ay, I knew the boy would come to something good at last — so my dear you've left off telling the truth — speaking your mind.

Gingh. Mum! close as the cabinet — keep you in my eye — put on your face, and do it so punctually, you wouldn't know young P. O. from yourself — (Looking about the room) Zounds! what a fine house you've got! how its furnished! what plate! what pictures!

Flush. The result of trade and honest industry, Frank — yes — its pretty furniture, isn't it?

Gingh. Pretty furniture! its so handsome, that except yourself, curse me, if I see a shabby bit in the room! — nay, nay, upon my soul, I didn't allude to you; I meant Ready.

Ready. He's at his old tricks I see — as candid as ever.

Gingh. Plague on't! I could sooner bite off my tongue, than stop its speaking what I think! nay, sir, now pray.

Flush. Well, well, I excuse you this once; I a shabby bit! however we shall soon see — how goes on the shop in London?

Gingh. The shop!

Flush. Ay, the shop in the city that you've the care of — the linens — the —

Gingh. Oh, ay: now I recollect; why, very well upon the whole, I believe, sir — very well — only between ourselves. I'm afraid it won't last;

I think our tricks shall be found out — you understand —

Flush. Found out! sblood, sirrah. —

Gingh. Softly, sir — softly — don't put yourself in a passion, and lay the blame on me; don't charge me with our ruin, for every body knew my opinion long ago; didn't they, Ready? I told it to a thousand people — says I, "swindling will never thrive, and I and my poor father shall get duck'd at last!"

Flush. Ycu did! did you?

Gingh. That I did, sir, and I'll prove I said so — the other night I slept at the west end, and two friends — distressed old officers in the army — brought their notes to be discounted — Says I, „Gentlemen, it won't do — you'll get little cash, but a quantity of trumpery nonsense, such as hams, cheeses, prints, linens, and other vegetables!" Said they; "we know that — we know you and your father are two infernal sharpers, but a guinea now is worth ten a month hence — so give us the money."

Fluh. Well: and you took their note, didn't you?

Gingh. No, I didn't — I gave them the cash, shook the two old soldiers by the hand, and said I was tired of such d — d swindling practices.

Ready. This is sad work, Mr. Gingham — you'll never be at the top of our profession.

Gingh. The top! — Oh! what, the pillory? no — I leave that to you, Ready!

Flush. Was there ever such a scoundrel? — but we'll hear more (aside). — — So, you sleep at the west-end of the town, do you?

Gingh. Always — its vulgar to be in the city of an evening; besides, I like to walk in the Park in the morning — You know the Park, father

— the place where there is such a mixture of green leaves and brown powder — of blue violets and yellow shoes; and where there's such a croud, that to get air and exercise you stand a chance of broken bones and suffocation! — Well! — there I strut away, my boys. —

Flush. You do, do you? — I can hardly keep my hands off the rascal. — So then, I suppose, the moment my back was turn'd, you never thought of business.

Gingh. Business! — no, never — Did I, Ready? I recollect my father played the same game before me; that when he was clerk at the lottery-office, at billiards all the morning, and at hazard all the evening — therefore, says I, where's the difference? — none! but that he had the policy to conceal his tricks, and I the folly to shew mine — Hah! I'm right — an't I, Ready?

Flush. You villain! — is this your reformation? not even conceal your own faults much more mine — Expose my character, neglect my trade, and strut away in the Park. I have done with you — from the country you came, and to the country you shall return — Speak the truth, indeed! Zounds! sirrah, what has truth to do with money-lending!

(Here Ready exit.)

Enter Clara Sedley.

Clara. Oh, Guardy — I'm just come to Bath with Mr. and Mrs. Darnley — we are all on a visit at Sir George Gauntlet's, and — (seeing Gingham, she stops).

Flush. Its only my son, Clara — a simple, foolish young man.

Gingh. (Bowing to her.) More knave than fool, upon my honour, Ma'am.

Clara. The gentleman don't praise himself I see, Mr. Flush.

Gingh. No, Ma'am — nor do I know any body that will praise me — unless my father, indeed.

Flush. Silence, Sir! — well; but about the rural pair, my dear ward; do you know I have a great regard for Mr. and Mrs. Darnley.

Clara. Have you? I'm vastly glad of that — for your joint guardian, Sir Paul, is so employed in seeking for his lost child, that he has forgot his promise to assist Darnley; therefore I want you to do him a favour.

Flush. A favour! — he may command me.

Clara. The case is this — his increase of family has so enlarged his expences, that he has thoughts of returning to the army — Sir George has promised to procure him a company, but Mrs. Darnley, not chusing he should owe his promotion to him, wishes he should purchase; now, Guardy, if you would lend him two hundred pounds.

Flush. Two hundred pounds, child!

Gingh. Ay, two hundred pounds, father!

Flush. Who bid you speak, Sir? — Why, Clara, in money matters there is an etiquette.

Clara. True: but this is your friend.

Gingh. So it is, Ma'am; the man he has a regard for.

Clara. And when you consider the charms of Mrs. Darnley, and the wants of her children.

Gingh. He can't refuse, Ma'am — indeed he don't understand it — and therefore as I see he means to grant the favour, I'll save him the trou-

ble of putting his hand in his pocket — Here, Ma'am (taking out bank notes) here are two bank notes of a hundred each — they belong to Mr. Flush — now they belong to Mr. Darnley — (Flush gets in his way and prevents Clara's taking them) — he begs you'll give them to his friend — and present his compliment — and say, he'll double the sum.

Flush. Stand off — stand off — or by heavens I'll —

Gingh. (Offering Clara the notes across his father.) Double the sum whenever called upon, Ma'am.

Flush. Hold your tongue, or I'll knock it down your throat, sirrah — I say, Clara, in the way of business, I've no objection to do Mr. Darnley a service; that is, if I can make a profit by it — first he should send me his note.

Clara. Here it is, sir. (Giving it to Flush.)

Flush. That's right — now we can proceed — here, sir — (giving the note to Gingham) take the note to my agent, and tell him to give Mr. Darnley thirty pounds — I can afford it.

Gingh. This is too bad — take in his own friend, and a man with a family; (aside.) Sir — a word, if you please — I told you we were all blown upon — now, here's an opportunity for retrieving our reputation — lend him the two hundred pounds — prove, for once, we can behave like gentlemen, and hark'ye — we shant reach the top of the profession. (Putting up his neckcloth.)

Flush. This is beyond bearing — quit the room directly — 'sdeath! — leave my house, sir — be-gone! — I disinherit you — I —

Clara. Lord! — why so angry, guardian? — I'm sure he is a good young man, and as warm in his heart. —

Flush. Warm in his heart! — nonsense! — will

he be warm in the fonds? — no — never —
while he is so candid — so —

Clara. Not while he is candid, sir?

Flush. No — do you think I made my fortune by candour or opennefs? answer me, sir — did I ever get a shilling by speaking the truth — speak!

Gingh. (In a melancholy voice.) No, sir, I never said you did — I know the contrary, sir; Madam, I'am of a communicative disposition, I own; but there are many secrets of my father's I never blabb'd.

Flush. Are there, Sir?

Gingh. Yes, that there are, sir.

Flush. I don't recollect them.

Gingh. Don't you? Why, now, did I ever mention, sir, that you got these pictures by suing out execution? That you got that plate, by its being pawned to you for half its value; that you intrigue with a female money-lender; and that the last time you were made a bankrupt, you went to get your certificate signed in a new vis-a-vis? did I, or will I ever mention these things?

Flush. Begone, sir — I'll never see you more — yet, stay — you have papers in your possession, meet me in an hour's time at my agent's, sir — at Mr. Ready's.

Gingh. Forgive me this once, father — I'll never let the cat out any more.

Flush. No, sir, I never will forgive you — I am engaged, sir, and you know we great men are select in our company.

Gingh. Well, if it must be so — farewell, father, the world is all before me, and what trade to follow, heaven only knows. Good bye, Madam! your sex will never befriend me, because I can't keep a secret, you see.

Clara. I will befriend you, sir; for while there is so much deception and hypocrisy in the world it would indeed be unjust not to approve such frankness and honesty. Guardy, let me intercede for him; I'll answer for his conduct.

Gingh. Aye; and if ever I mention ducking and swindling again — There! you see he's fixed, Ma'am.

Clara. At present he is, and therefore leave him, perhaps by the time you meet him at the agent's I shall have talked him into good humour. Adieu! depend on't, I shan't forget your generous intentions.

Gingh. Nor shall I yours; and If fortune smiles on me, I'll prove that I deserve your kindness — If ever my father pardons — but I see he's more and more angry, so I take my leave. May every blessing attend you — may you meet with a heart as liberal as your own. — May your cousin's distresses vanish — may your guardian once more value a son, who can't help speaking the truth for the soul of him. (Exit.)

Clara. Upon my word he's a charming man! and pardon him you must, Guardy, if it's only to please me.

Flush. No — I'm determined.

Enter a Servant.

Servant. The dinner's ready.

Flush. Come, Clara, you shall dine with me; I want to talk to you, and if I could see my joint guardian, Sir Paul. —

Clara. I met him at your door — he's only just gone by.

Flush. Just gone by! that's a mistake; for the old beau has been gone by those thirty years; how-

ever, come in — come, and eat and drink what you like. Call for Burgundy, Champagne, or Tokay — Ay, call for Tokay at a guinea a pint; I can afford it, my dear ward, I can afford it.

LIX. *Enter lady Sarah Savage.*

Lady Sarah. Marry him, I will, because in the first place, there's a scarcity of husbands; and in the next, being his wife, secures sir Paul's fortune, and makes Darnley for ever in my pow'r — besides, I can draw the youth into all my schemes — hem!

Gingham. Hem! (imitating her.) If this is a woman of fashion the breed is grown pretty bold I think.

Lady Sarah. I must shew him my spirit — terrify him before marriage, in order to tame him after. (Going towards him wriggling her head.) Sir!

Gingham. (Going towards her wriggling his head.) Ma'am.

Lady Sarah. Give me a chair! (staring full in his face.)

Gingham. A chair ma'am?

Lady Sarah. Yes, a chair, sir.

Gingham. (staring full in her face.) Essence of breeding! — she's the essence of brags! (brings her a chair.) A chair ma'am!

Lady Sarah. (staring vacantly.) He little knows what life I shall lead him.

Gingham. (Shews alarm.) Heh! — a chair ma'am! — here's a chair. I say — (loudly).

Lady Sarah. Oh, I forgot — I am really so absent — (sits down) he! he! he! (spying in his face.)

G

Gingham. (sittig down.) Are you really! he! he! he! — I should like to — (mimicking) imitate her manners! hang me if I dare — she has set me all in a tremble — pheugh! (Puffing himself with his hat, and drawing his chair from her.)

Lady Sarah. Look up, my hero! (slapping him.) You can't think how I rejoice at your being designed for the army. I'm of a military, martial turn myself, and shall serve every campaign with you.

Gingham. You serve campaigns! — I wish I was out of the room — pheugh! (aside.)

Lady Sarah. I shall make an excellent soldier — a dauntless warrior! and if you talk of little unfledg'd fluttering ensigns, look at me — look! — (shaking him) march — wheel about! — left! — make ready! — present! — fire!

Gingham. (Looking first at her feet, then at her head.) It is — it is an impostor! — ugh! (whistles.)

Lady Sarah. Shan't I make a warlike appearance! animate one army, and intimidate another? restore the name of amazon — revive the age of chivalry, and if there are fools that threaten, and cowards that dread an invasion; Oh! how the thought fires me! — (rises) — give me a few champions like myself, and we'll stand on our white cliffs, and scare away whole nations.

Gingham. Damme, it's another man in woman's cloaths! don't agitate yourself — be composed — (to her as she walks about) what would I give to be snug behind the counter?

Lady Sarah. I am no timid helpless woman; I can shoot — I can fence — flourish a sword, or fire off a musket! — penetrate your sword

arm at the first thrust, or lodge a bullet in your forehead at forty yards.

Gingham. Keep cool — my hero keep cool! Oh! it's a clear case — it's a man, and here I am to rub off the rust, by being run through the body! sit down my fine fellow! sit down.

Lady Sarah. Fine fellow!

Gingham. Ay, I see how it is — sir Paul has dopted me out of joke, and you are to make mince meat of me for my vanity!

Lady Sarah. Why, what is all this! (smiling) mince meat!

Gingham. He smiles! then the joke's at an end, and they don't mean to hurt me! give me your hand — you comical dog, give me your hand.

Lady Sarah. Comical dog! what do you mean? explain.

Gingham. Explain! nay: that's too bad — do you think I don't know you my jolly boy? — do you think I can't see you are a gentleman?

Lady Sarah. What! I a gentleman?

Gingham. Ay, and a brave one too! — why I suspected you at first sight! — I saw there was nothing feminine about you, and then when I looked you full in the face, "pooh," says I, this can never be a woman!

Lady Sarah. Not a woman! — have I studied modern fashions? exceeded all the present race of high spirited women! only to be mistaken for — Oh Lord! I never wept before in all my life — but this — Oh, I shall faint — Oh! Oh! (sits in a chair weeping.)

LX. *Enter Flush.*

Flush. My rascal of a son has gone off with all my papers — Darnley's note amongst the number — and though lady Sarah would give twice the value for it, I cannot find him — —

Gingham. (advancing him.) Hush! not so loud father — he'll flourish a sword — fire off a musket!

Flush. He! — who! — but how came you here, sir? in this disguise too!

Gingham. Phoo! — it isn't me that's disguis'd; a word — (whispers to him) — there! (pointing to Lady Sarah Savage.)

Flush. What! that lady!

Gingham. No; that comical dog — I'm sure of it — mum!

Flush. Ha! ha! ha! — you blockhead! why its lady Sarah Savage! She's rather masculine to be sure: but Lord help you — she and I are old friends.

Gingham. What! you know her? do you!

Flush. Know her! — why I'll take my oath she's a woman.

Gingham. He'll take his oath! — Oh then I see my error — she's on the pavé, discarded, and they want to palm her on me.

Flush. Fool! — would you make more plunders! can't you tell a woman of fashion from a —

Gingham. No — there it is, sir, — if women of fashion will talk and dress like women of another description, who the devil can tell one from the other! and, if likewise they will hunt, shoot and fence, and prefer masculine assurance, to feminine diffidence, is it amazing, that a gentleman should confound the sexes? however, I'm glad it's not a man.

An
english - german
V o c a b u l a r y

of all the words being met with in the english
Dialogues.

A.

To Abandon, fahren lassen,
aufgeben.

Abbreviation, die Abkürzung.

Ability, die Geschicklichkeit,
Fähigkeit.

Able, geschickt.

to Abolish, abschaffen.

Absolutely, durchaus.

About, herum, um; über.

Above, über.

Abroad, aussen, ausser dem
Hause.

Abundant, überflüssig.

to Accept, annehmen.

Accommodation, die gute Be-
quemlichkeit.

to Accompany, begleiten.

According, gemäß.

Account, die Rechnung, Re-
chenschaft; der Bericht, die
Nachricht — on Account,
wegen.

to Acquaint, bekannt machen.

Acquaintance, die Bekant-
schaft, der Bekannte.

Across, kreuzweise, queerüber.

to Act, handeln; spielen. Ac-
tor, der Schauspieler. Ac-
tress, die Schauspielerin.

to Adjoin, anstoßen.

to Admire, bewundern.

Admirer, der Bewunderer.

to Admit, zulassen.

Admixture, die Zumischung.

to Adore, anbeten.

to Adopt, annehmen.

to Advance, vorwärts rücken,
zunehmen.

Advice, der Rath.

to Advice, rathen.

Affair, die Angelegenheit.

to Affect, auf etwas wirken.

to Affirm, bestätigen.

to Afford, hergeben, bewillig-
en.

- After, nach.
 Afternoon, der Nachmittag.
 After-nooning, das Halber-
 abendbrod.
 Afterwards, hernach.
 Afraid, in Furcht.
 Afresh, von neuem.
 Again, wieder.
 Against, wider, gegen.
 Ago, schon, vergangen, vor.
 to Agree, überein kommen.
 Agreeable, angenehm.
 Ague, das Fieber.
 to Ail, Schmerz, Unruhe em-
 pfinden.
 Aim, das Ziel, die Absicht.
 Air, die Luft.
 to Air, lüften.
 Alas, ach, leider!
 to Alight, absteigen.
 Alliance, die Verbindung.
 to Allow, erlauben.
 to Allude, anspielen.
 Allum, der Allum.
 Ally, der Allirte.
 Almond, die Mandel.
 Almost, fast.
 Alone, allein.
 Along, längst, fort.
 Already, bereits.
 Always, immer.
 Am, bin.
 Ambition, der Ehrgeiz.
 Amiable, liebenswürdig.
 to Amount, steigen, betragen.
 Amiss, unrecht, übel.
 Ankle, der Knöchel.
 Angel, der Engel.
 Anger, der Zorn.
 Angry, zornig, böse.
 Anon, gleich, jetzt.
 to Announce, ankündigen.
 Another, einander.
 to Answer, antworten.
 Answer, die Antwort.
 Any, irgend einige.
 Apparent, augenscheinlich, schein-
 bar.
 to Appear, erscheinen.
 to Appoint, bestimmen.
 to Apprehend, fürchten.
 to Approach, sich nähern.
 to Approve, billigen.
 Apt, geschickt, geneigt.
 Are, seid.
 Argument, der Inhalt.
 Armnestice, der Waffenstill-
 stand.
 Arm-pit, die Achselgrube.
 Army, die Armee.
 Around, herum.
 to Arrive, ankommen.
 Art, die Kunst.
 As, als, da, so.
 to Ask, fragen, verlangen.
 Assault, der Angriff.
 to Assert, behaupten.
 Assistance, der Beistand.
 to Assure, versichern.
 At, zu, bei.
 Attachment, die Anhänglich-
 keit.
 to Attain, erlangen.
 to Attend, begleiten.
 Attendant, der Begleiter.
 Attention, die Aufmerksamkeit.
 Attractive, anziehend.
 Aught, etwas.

Aunt, die Tante.
 Auxiliar, zur Hülfe gehörig.
 Aversion, der Widertwille.
 to Avoid, vermeiden.
 to Awake, erwecken.
 Away, hinweg.
 Aye, ei!

B.

Baby, das kleine Kind.
 Bacon, die Speckseite.
 Back, zurück; der Rücken;
 Back-bone, das Rückgrad.
 Backwards, rückwärts, hinten
 hinaus.
 Bad, schlecht.
 to Bake, backen.
 Ball, der Ballen, die Kugel.
 to Baptise, taufen.
 Barbet, der Barbe.
 Bark, die Rinde.
 Bashfulness, die Verschämtheit.
 Bason, das Becken.
 Batchelor, der Junggeselle.
 Battle, die Schlacht.
 to Be, sein,
 to Bear, tragen.
 to Beat schlagen.
 Beauty, die Schönheit.
 Beautiful, schön.
 to Beautify, verschönern.
 Because, weil.
 to Become, werden.
 Bed, das Bette.
 Bedfellow, der Schlafkammer-
 rad.
 Beef, das Rindfleisch.
 Beer, das Bier.
 to Befall, befallen.

to Befriend, begünstigen, be-
 hülfslich seyn.
 to Beg, bitten.
 to Begin, anfangen.
 to Behave, sich betragen.
 Behaviour, das Betragen.
 Beholden, verbunden.
 Beholder, der Betrachter.
 Being, seyend.
 to Believe, glauben.
 Bell, die Glocke.
 Belly, Bauch.
 Below, unten.
 Benevolence, das Wohlwollen.
 Berry, die Beere.
 Besides, ausserdem.
 to Besiege, belagern.
 to Bespeak, bestellen.
 Best, best — good.
 to Bestow, geben, verleihen,
 anwenden.
 Betimes, bei Zeiten.
 to Betray, verrathen.
 Between, zwischen.
 Bever, das Halberabendbrod.
 Bible, die Bibel.
 to Bid, bieten, befehlen.
 Big, dünn, groß, schwanger.
 Bill, der Zettel, die Rechnung.
 to Bind, binden.
 Bird, der Vogel.
 Bit, der Bissen.
 to Bite, beißen.
 Bittern, die Rohrdommel.
 to Blab, ausplaudern.
 Black, schwarz.
 Black-bird, die Amsel.
 Bladder, die Blase.
 to Bless, segnen.

Blind, blind.
 Blossom, die Blüthe.
 to Blossom, blühen.
 Blotting paper, das Löschpapier.
 Blue, blau.
 to Blow, blasen.
 to Blush, erröthen.
 Blunder, der Fehler.
 Blunt, stumpf.
 to Board, speisen.
 Boarder, der Kostgänger.
 Boat, das Boot.
 Boy, der Knabe.
 to Boil, kochen.
 Bold, kühn.
 Boldness, die Kühnheit.
 to Bolt, verriegeln.
 Bone, das Bein.
 Body, Körper, Jemand.
 Book, das Buch.
 Bookseller, der Buchhändler.
 Boot, der Stiefel.
 Born, geboren, ertragen.
 Bough, der Ast.
 Bound, gebunden; — for bestimmt.
 Bow, der Bogen, die Verbeugung.
 Bowel, die Gaskugel.
 Bowels, die Eingeweide.
 Box, die Büchse, Loge.
 Brain, das Hirn.
 Branch, der Zweig, Ast.
 Brass, Messing.
 Breach, die Bresche.
 Bread, das Brot.
 to Break, brechen.
 Break, der Bruch, Anbruch.

to Breakfast, frühstücken.
 Breakfast, das Frühstück.
 Breath, der Athem, Hauch.
 Bred, geboren, erzogen.
 Breeches, Beinkleider.
 Bridge, die Brücke.
 Brim, der Rand.
 to Brush, bürsten.
 Buckle, die Schnalle.
 to Bud, knospen.
 to Build, bauen.
 Building, das Gebäude.
 Bull-finch, das Rothschwänzlein.
 Bunch, der Bündel, Büschel.
 to Burn, brennen.
 to Bury, begraben.
 Business, das Geschäft.
 Busy, geschäftig.
 But, aber, nur.
 Butter, die Butter.
 Butterfly, der Sommervogel.
 Button, der Knopf.
 to Buy, kaufen.

C.

Cabbins, das Cabinet.
 Calf, das Kalb, die Wade.
 to Call, rufen.
 Call, der Ruf.
 Calamity, ein großes Unglück.
 Canary-bird, der Kanarienvogel.
 Candid, aufrichtig.
 Candle, das Licht.
 Candour, die Aufrichtigkeit.
 Cane, der Stock.
 Capable, fähig.
 Cape, das Vorgebürg.

Capital , hauptsächlich ; die
Hauptstadt.

Capon , der Kapaun.

Card , die Karte.

Care , Sorge.

Carp , der Karpfe.

Carpet , der Teppich.

to Carry , tragen , bringen.

Case , der Fall , Casus.

Cash , baares Geld.

Cast , der Wurf , Streich , die
Gattung.

Castle , das Schloß.

Cat , die Katze.

Catalogue , das Verzeichniß.

to Catch , fangen.

Caterpillar , die Raupe.

Caught , f. to Catch.

Cause , die Ursache.

to Cause , verursachen.

Cawl , das Neze.

to Cease , aufhören.

to Cede , abtreten.

Centre , der Mittelpunkt.

Certain , gewiß.

Chaffinch , der Fink.

Chair , der Stuhl.

Chamber , das Zimmer.

to Chance , sich zutragen.

to Change , verändern ; wech-
seln.

Chapter , Kapitel.

to Charge , belasten , auffor-
dern , anklagen.

to Charm , reizen.

Charm , der Reiz.

to Chear , aufmuntern , anrei-
zen.

to Check , einhalten.

Cheek , die Wange.

Cheese , der Käse.

Chesnut , die Kastanie.

Chicken , das Hühnchen.

Choise , die Wahl.

to Chose , wählen.

Chough , die Steindohle.

Church , die Kirche.

to Chuse , wählen.

Circle , der Kreis.

Circumcise , beschneiden.

City , die Stadt.

Civility , die Höflichkeit.

to Claim , Anspruch machen.

Clean , reinlich.

to Clean , reinigen.

to Clear , frei sprechen — up,
aufklären , hell werden.

Clerk , der Schreiber.

Cloak , der Mantel.

Cloak - bag , der Mantelsack.

Clock , die Uhr , Zeit.

Closset , das Stämmerchen.

Cloth , das Tuch.

Cloud , die Wolke.

Cloudy , wolckig.

Coach , die Kutsche.

Coachman , der Kutscher.

Coal , die Kohle.

Coarse , grob.

Colour , die Farbe.

Cold , kalt ; der Katharr.

Collection , die Sammlung.

Comb , der Kamm.

to Come , kommen.

to Command , befehlen.

to Commence , anfangen.

Commerce , der Handel.

Common , gewöhnlich.

- Company, die Gesellschaft.
 to Compare, vergleichen.
 to Complain, klagen.
 Complaint, die Klage.
 Complete, vollständig.
 to Comply, einwilligen.
 Communicative, mittheilend.
 to Conceal, verbergen.
 to Conclude, schließen.
 Condescension, die Herablassung.
 Condition, die Lage, der Stand.
 to Conduct, führen.
 to Confess, eingestehen, bekennen.
 Confession, das Geständniß.
 Confidence, das Zutrauen.
 to Confine, einschränken.
 Confinement, die Einschränkung, Gefangenschaft.
 Connexion, die Verbindung.
 Conquest, die Eroberung.
 Conscience, das Gewissen.
 to Consent, einstimmen.
 Consequence, die Wichtigkeit.
 to Consider, betrachten.
 Consort, der Gehülfe, Gefährte.
 Consumption, die Schwindsucht.
 Constantly, beständig.
 Construction, die Bauart.
 to Contain, enthalten.
 to Content, befriedigen.
 to Continue, fortfahren, fortsetzen.
 to Contradict, widersprechen.
 Contradiction, der Widerspruch.
 Controversy, der Streit.
 Conveniency, die Bequemlichkeit.
 Convenient, bequem.
 to Converse, unterhalten.
 Conversation, die Unterhaltung.
 to Convey, begleiten, führen.
 Cool, kühl.
 Copy, die Abschrift, Vor- schrift; das Exemplar.
 Copper, das Kupfer.
 Correct, genau.
 to Cost, kosten.
 Couch-bed, das Ruhebett.
 to Cough, husten.
 Cough, der Husten.
 Counsellor, der Rath.
 Countess, die Gräfin.
 Country, das Land.
 Countryman, der Landsmann.
 Course, der Lauf; Gewohnheit Weg.
 Court, der Hof.
 Curtain, der Vorhang.
 Courtesy, die Verbeugung.
 Cousin, der Vetter.
 Cover, die Bedeckung, das Kuvert.
 to Cover, bedecken.
 Cowardice, die Feigheit.
 Crab, der Krebs.
 Crane, der Kranich.
 Cramp, der Krampf.
 Cravat, das Halstuch; die Halskrause.
 to Crave, bitten um.
 Crag-fish, der Krebs.
 Cream, die Sahne.
 Cricket, die Grille.

Crow, die Krähe.
 Crowd, der Haufe, die Menge.
 Crown, die Krone.
 Crust, die Kruste.
 Cuckoo, der Guckuck.
 to Cultivate, bauen.
 Cup, der Becher; die Schale.
 Curiosity, die Neugierde.
 Curtain, der Vorhang.
 Cushion, das Kissen.
 Custard, die Eierkreme.
 Custom, die Kundtschaft, Gewohnheit.
 Customer, der Kunde.
 to Cut, schneiden.

D.

Dab-chick, das Taucherlein.
 Damage, der Schade.
 to Damage, beschädigen.
 to Dance, tanzen.
 Danger, die Gefahr.
 Dangerous, gefährlich.
 to Dare, dürfen.
 Date, das Datum.
 Dark, dunkel.
 Darknefs, die Dunkelheit.
 Day, der Tag.
 Dead, todt.
 Deal, der Theil.
 Dear, theuer.
 Death, der Tod.
 Decisive, entschieden.
 Declaration, die Erklärung.
 to Declare, sich erklären.
 Deception, die Betrügerei.
 Deer, das Rothwildpret, der Rehbock.

to Defeat, schlagen.
 Degree, der Grad.
 to Delay, aufschieben.
 Delicate, niedlich, reizend, fein.
 Delicious, köstlich.
 to Deliver, überliefern.
 to Demand, fordern.
 to Deny, leugnen.
 to Depend, abhängen.
 Deportment, die Tragung, Haltung.
 Depht, die Tiefe.
 to Derive, herleiten.
 to Describe, beschreiben.
 to Deserve, verdienen.
 to Design, die Absicht haben.
 to Desire, verlangen.
 Desk, der Tisch.
 Despair, die Verzweiflung.
 to Detatch, absondern.
 to Detain, zurückhalten.
 to Determine, bestimmen.
 Deuce, der Teufel, der Henker.
 Dialogue, das Gespräch.
 Diaphragm, das Zwergefell.
 Did, that s. Do.
 to Die, sterben.
 to Differ, verschieden seyn.
 to Dig, graben.
 Diligence, der Fleiß.
 Dimple, das Grübchen.
 to Dine, zu Mittag essen.
 Dinner, das Mittagessen.
 Direction, Anweisung, Aufschrift.
 Directly, sogleich.
 Dirty, schmutzig.
 to Disagree, uneinig seyn, nicht überein kommen.

Disagreeable, unangenehm.
 Disappointment, die Täuschung.
 to Disapprove, mißbilligen.
 Disease, die Krankheit.
 to Discount, abrechnen, wieder bezahlen.
 Discourse, das Gespräch.
 Discretion, die Klugheit, Willführ — at Discretion, auf Gnade und Ungnade.
 Dish, das Gericht.
 to Disinherit, enterben.
 Disposition, die Stimmung.
 Dissection, die Section.
 to Distress, Kummer verursachen, in Noth bringen.
 Distance, die Entfernung.
 to Distinguish, auszeichnen.
 Distemper, die Krankheit.
 to Distribute, vertheilen.
 Diversion, die Zerstreuung.
 Divine, göttlich.
 to Divide, theilen.
 Divinity, die Gottesgelahrtheit.
 Dizziness, der Schwindel.
 to Do, thun. — Done, gethan.
 Dog, der Hund.
 Don't — do not.
 Door, die Thüre.
 Double, doppelt.
 to Doubt, zweifeln.
 Dove, die Taube.
 Down, nieder.
 Dozen, das Duzend.
 Drake, der Entrich.
 to Draw, ziehen, zeichnen — near, sich nähern.
 Drawer, der Hausknecht; der Schubladen.

Drawn, gezogen.
 to Dress, zurichten, anziehen.
 Drew, s. to Draw.
 to Drink, trinken; drink, das Trinken, Getränke.
 to Drive, treiben; fahren.
 Drop, der Tropfe.
 Dropsy, die Wassersucht.
 Dry, trocken, durstig.
 to Dry, trocknen.
 to Duck, sich untertauchen, sich biegen und schmiegen.
 Duck, die Ente.
 Ducker, die Tauchente.
 Due, schuldig, gehörig.
 Dulness, die Dummheit.
 During, während.
 Dutch, holländisch.
 Dutchy, das Herzogthum.
 Duty, die Pflicht.
 Dye you — Do you,
 to Dye, sterben.

E.

Eagle, der Adler.
 Ear, das Ohr.
 Early, frühe.
 Earnest, Ernst; ernstlich.
 Earth, die Erde.
 Earthly, irdisch.
 Easely, leicht.
 Eastindies, Ostindien.
 Easy, ruhig, leicht, gemächlich.
 to Eat, essen.
 Eater, der Esser.
 to Edify, erbauen.
 Edition, die Ausgabe.
 Eel, der Aal.
 Eel-powt, die Aalrupe.

Eight, acht.
 Eighteen, achtzehn.
 Eighty, achtzig.
 Else, sonst.
 to Employ, anwenden.
 to Enable, in den Stand setzen.
 to Enchant, bezaubern.
 Encroachment, der Eingriff.
 to Endeavour, sich bemühen.
 to Endow, begaben.
 Enemy, der Feind.
 to Engage, durch Versprechen
 sich binden, sich einlassen;
 einnehmen.
 to Engender, erzeugen.
 English, englisch.
 Englishman, der Engländer.
 to Enjoy, genießen.
 Enough, genug.
 to Enquire, fragen.
 Ensign, der Fähndrich.
 to Enter, eintreten.
 to Entice, anlocken.
 Entertainment, die Unterhal-
 tung, das Traktament.
 Entire, ganz.
 Entrails, die Eingeweide.
 Error, der Irrthum.
 to Escape, entweichen.
 Especially, besonders.
 Establishment, die Einrichtung,
 das Einkommen, der feste
 Sitz.
 Estate, das Gut, Vermögen.
 to Esteem, schätzen.
 Eternal, ewig.
 Evening, der Abend.
 Ever, jemals.
 Exact, genau.

to Exact, befehlen, zu viel
 fordern.
 Examination, die Untersuchung.
 Excavation, die Aushöhlung.
 Exceedingly, ausserordentlich.
 Excessive, übertrieben, ausser-
 ordentlich.
 Except, ausgenommen.
 to Except, ausnehmen.
 to Excuse, entschuldigen.
 Excuse, die Entschuldigung.
 Exchange, die Börse, der Wech-
 sel.
 to Exchange, austauschen.
 to Expect, erwarten.
 Experience, die Erfahrung.
 to Expose, aussetzen.
 Expression, Ausdruck.
 Extirpation, Ausrottung.
 Extravagance, die Ausschweifung.
 Exuberance, der Auswuchs.
 Eye, das Auge.
 Eye-ball, der Augapfel.
 Eye-brows, die Augenbrau-
 nen.
 Eye-lid, das Augenlid.

F.

Fabulous, fabelhaft.
 to Face, ansehen, ins Ge-
 sicht sehen.
 Facility, die Leichtigkeit.
 to Fail, fehlen, unterlassen.
 Fail, das Fehlen, Unterlassen.
 Fain, gerne.
 Fair, schön.
 Faith, die Treue, der Glaube.
 Falcon, der Falke.
 False, falsch.

- to Fall , fallen ; to — out,
uneins werden.
- Family , die Familie.
- Famous , berühmt.
- to Fancy , sich einbilden.
- Far , fern , weit.
- to Fare , gehen , sich in ei-
nem gewissen Zustand befin-
den.
- Fare , das Fuhrlohn.
- Fare , die Kost.
- Farm , der Pachtthof.
- Farther , ferner.
- Fashion , die Mode.
- Fashionable , modisch.
- Fast , geschwind , fest.
- Fault , der Fehler.
- Favour , die Gunst.
- Favourable , günstig.
- Favourite , der Günstling.
- to Fear , fürchten.
- Fear , die Furcht.
- Fearful , furchtsam.
- Feather , die Feder.
- Fellow , Kamerad , Bursche.
- to Fence , fechten.
- Ferret , das Wiesel.
- Ferry , die Fähre.
- Fertile , fruchtbar.
- to Fetch , holen.
- Fever , das Fieber.
- Few , wenig.
- Fie , pfui !
- Field - fare , der Krammets-
vogel.
- to Fight , fechten.
- to Find , finden.
- Finery , der Staat , Putz.
- to Finish , endigen.
- First , zuerst , erst.
- to Fish , fischen.
- Fist , die Faust.
- Fit , geschickt , passend ; der
Anfall.
- to Fit , schicken , passen.
- Five , fünf.
- to Fix , bestimmen.
- Flanks , die weiche Seite.
- Fleet , die Flotte.
- Flint , der Feuerstein.
- Floor , der Fußboden , das
Stockwerk.
- Florin , der Gulden.
- Flower , die Blume.
- Fluency , die Flüssigkeit.
- Fluently , fließend.
- to Fly , fliegen.
- to Follow , folgen.
- Folly , die Thorheit.
- Fond , unverständlich , läppisch ,
verliebt , eingenommen.
- Foolish , nârrisch.
- Foolishness , die Narrheit.
- Foot , der Fuß.
- Footman , der Bediente.
- For , für.
- to Forbear , unterlassen.
- Forehead , die Stirne.
- Foreign , fremd.
- Forenoon , der Vormittag.
- to Forget , vergessen.
- Forgetfulness , die Vergessenheit
- Fork , die Gabel.
- to Form , bilden.
- Formerly , ehemals.
- Forward , vorwärts.
- Foster - father , der Pflegevater.
- Fought s. Fight.

Foul, unrein, schmutzig, lasterhaft.

to Found, gründen.

Four, vier.

Fourth night, vierzehn Tage.

Fourty, vierzig.

to Fowl, vogelstellen.

Fox, der Fuchs.

Frankly, frei.

Frankness, die Freimüthigkeit.

Free, frei.

to Freeze, gefrieren.

Freethinker, der Freidenker.

French, französisch.

Frenchman, der Franzose.

to Frequent, besuchen.

Fresh, frisch.

to Fret, sich das Herz abfressen, verdrüsslich machen.

Friend, der Freund.

Friendship, die Freundschaft.

Fritter, das Gebackene.

Fruit, die Frucht.

to Fulfill, erfüllen.

Full, voll.

Furnace, der Ofen, die Esse.

to Furnish, versehen.

Furniture, der Hausrath.

G.

Gabion, der Schanzkorb.

to Gain, gewinnen.

Game, das Wildpret; Spiel.

Gammon, der Schinken.

Gander, der Entrich von der Gans.

Garden, der Garten.

Garden - stuff, das Gemüse.

Garter, das Strumpfband.

Gate, das Thor.

to Gaze, gaffen.

Gazette, die Zeitung.

Gemini, Gemini!

Generality, die Allgemeinheit.

Gentleman, ein Mann vom Stande und Bildung.

Gentlewoman, Frauenzimmer vom Stande; Kammerjungfer.

German, deutsch.

Germany, Deutschland.

to Get, erlangen, erhalten, bekommen.

Giddiness, der Schwindel.

to Gild, vergulden.

Gin, der Brantwein.

Girl, das Mädchen.

to Give, geben.

Glad, froh, erfreut.

Gladness, die Fröhlichkeit.

Glass, das Glas.

Glove, der Handschuh.

God - father, der Pathe.

God - mother, die Pathin.

to Go, gehen — gone, gegangen.

Gold - finch, der Stieglitz.

Goose, die Gans.

Goodness, die Güte.

Gospel, die heilige Schrift.

Gout, das Podagra.

Gown, Kleid.

Grace, Gnade, Gunst, Tischgebet.

to Grant, bewilligen.

Gravity, die Schwere.

Great, groß.
 Green, grün.
 Grey, grau.
 Grief, die Betrübniß.
 Grinder, der Mahler, Back-
 zahn.
 Griping, das Bauchweh.
 Groin, das Gemächte.
 to Grow, wachsen, werden.
 Grudging, die Mißgunst.
 Guardian, der Vormund.
 Guardy, der Vormund.
 Guilty, schuldig.
 Gull, die Mew.
 Gullet, die Kehle.
 Gum, der Gaumen.
 Gun, das Schießgewehr, die
 Kanone.
 Guts, die Gedärme.

H.

to Hackney, mieden.
 Hackney-coachman, der Mieth-
 futscher.
 Half, halb.
 to Haggle, feilschen.
 to Hail, hageln.
 Hair, das Haar.
 Ham, der Schinken.
 Ham-bending, die Kniekehle.
 Handsome, schön.
 Handkerchief, das Schnupf-
 tuch.
 to Hang, hängen.
 Hanging, der Vorhang.
 Happiness, das Glück, die
 Glückseligkeit.
 Happy, glücklich.
 Harbour, der Hafen.
 Hard, hart.

Hare, der Hase.
 to Hark, horchen.
 Harpsicord, das Klavier.
 Harsh, strenge, rauh.
 Haste, die Eile.
 to Hasten, eilen.
 Hatred, der Haß.
 Hat, der Hut.
 Hatter, der Hutmacher.
 Haughtiness, der Stolz.
 Hawk, der Habicht.
 Head, der Kopf.
 Head-ach, der Kopfweg.
 Health, die Gesundheit.
 to Hear, hören.
 Heart, das Herz.
 Heartily, herzlich.
 to Heat, hizen, heiß machen.
 Heath-powt, das Haselhuhn.
 Heavy, schwer.
 Heel, die Verse, der Absatz.
 to Help, helfen.
 Hence, von hier.
 Henry, Heinrich.
 Herb, das Kraut.
 Here, hier.
 Hereabouts, hier herum.
 Hereditary, erblich.
 Heretic, der Ketzer.
 Heress, die Erbin.
 Heron, der Reiher.
 High, hoch.
 Highway, die Landstraße.
 to Hire, mieden.
 His, seyn.
 Historical, geschichtlich.
 History, die Geschichte.
 to Hit, treffen.
 to Hold, halten.

Hole, das Loch.
 Holy, heilig.
 Holyday, der Feiertag.
 Home, die Heimath; heimt.
 Honest, ehrlich.
 Honesty, die Ehrlichkeit.
 Honour, die Ehre.
 Hook, der Haken.
 to Hope, hoffen.
 Horse, das Pferd — on horseback, zu Pferd.
 Hostler, der Hausknecht.
 Hot, heiß.
 Hound, der Hund.
 Hour, die Stude.
 House, das Haus.
 Household, die Haushaltung.
 Housewife, die Hausfrau, Haushälterin.
 How, wie.
 Howlet, die Eule.
 Humble, demüthig, gehorsam.
 Hungry, hungrig.
 to Hunt, jagen.
 to Hurt, beschädigen.
 Husband, der Ehemann.
 Hypocrisy, die Heuchelei.

J.

Jack, der große Hecht.
 Jackdaw, die Dohle.
 Jade, die Schindmähre.
 Jaw, der Kinbacke.
 Jealousy, die Eifersucht.
 Jew, der Jude.
 John, Johann.
 to Join, vereinigen.
 Joy, die Freude.
 Joyful, freudig.
 Journey, die Reise.

to Judge, richten.
 Judgement, das Gericht, Urtheil, die Beurtheilungskraft.
 Juicy, saftig.
 Just, eben, gerecht.

I.

I, ich.
 I'll, I shall, I will.
 Idea, die Idee, der Gedanke.
 Idleness, die Faulheit.
 Ill, böß, schlecht, krank.
 Illness, die Krankheit.
 Imaginable, was man sich einzubilden kann.
 Imagination, die Einbildungskraft.
 to Imagine, sich einbilden.
 Impatience, die Ungedult.
 to Improve, verbessern.
 Improvement, die Verbesserung, der Nutzen.
 Immediately, sogleich.
 Imperial, kaiserlich.
 Incapable, unfähig.
 Inclination, die Neigung.
 Indeed, in der That.
 to Intend, die Absicht haben.
 Indifferent, gleichgültig, mittheilnäßig.
 Indisposed, ungeschickt, untauglich, unpasslich.
 Industry, der Fleiß.
 Internal, höllisch.
 Infinitely, unendlich.
 Infirmary, die Schwachheit.
 to Inform, benachrichtigen.
 to Inherit, erben.
 Ink, die Tinte.
 Inkhorn, das Tintenfaß.

H.

Inkstand, das Tintenfaß.
 Inn, der Gasthof.
 to Inquire, fragen.
 Inquisitive, nachforschend.
 Instep, die Fußhace.
 to Insert, einrücken.
 Inset, der Einfall.
 to Instruct, unterweisen.
 Instruction, die Unterweisung.
 Intelligence, Vernehmen, Einsicht.
 Intercourse, der freundschaftliche Umgang.
 Intention, die Absicht.
 to Intercede, sprechen für einen.
 Intercession, die Dazwischenkunft.
 Interior, innen.
 to Interpret, auslegen.
 Interpreter, der Ausleger.
 Into, in.
 to Introduce, einführen.
 to Intrude, aufdringen.
 to Invite, einladen.
 Invitation, die Einladung.
 Inward, innerlich.
 Ireland, Irland.
 Iron, das Eisen.
 Irregular, unregelmäßig.
 Island, die Insel.
 Issue, der Ausgang.
 It, es.
 Italian, italienisch.
 Ivory, elfenbeinern.

K.

to Keep, halten.
 Key, der Schlüssel.
 Kidneys, die Nieren.

Kind, Art, Geschlecht.
 Kind, gütig — Kindness, die Güte.
 Kindred, die Verwandtschaft.
 Kinsman, der Verwandte.
 Kinswoman, die Verwandtin.
 King, der König.
 King's-fisher, der Eisvogel.
 Kite, Geier.
 Knave, der Schelm, Schalk.
 Knife, das Messer.
 to Know, kennen, wissen.
 Knowledge, die Kenntniß.

L.

Lace, die Tresse, Spitze.
 to Lace, mit Tressen oder Borsten besetzen.
 Lady, eine Dame vom Stand.
 Ladyship, der Titel eines vornehmen Frauenzimmers.
 Landlady, die Hauswirthin, Wirthin.
 Landlord, der Hauswirth, Wirth.
 Lane, der enge Weg, die enge Gasse.
 Language, die Sprache.
 Lanthorn, die Laterne.
 Lap-wing, der Dieb.
 Large, groß.
 Lark, die Lerche.
 Last, lezt.
 to Last, dauern.
 Late, spät; vorig.
 Latin, lateinisch.
 Laundress, die Wäscherin.
 Law, das Gesetz, Recht.
 to Lay, legen.
 Lead, das Blei.

Least, geringste.
 Leaf, das Blatt.
 to Learn, lernen.
 Leather, das Leder.
 Leave, der Abschied, Urlaub.
 to Leave, lassen, verlassen.
 Left, s. Leave.
 Leg, der Schenkel.
 Leghorn, Livorno.
 Lemon, die Zitrone.
 to Lend, leihen.
 Less, weniger.
 Lesson, die Lektion.
 to Let, lassen.
 Letter, Brief.
 Levy, die Aushebung.
 to Level, eben machen.
 Liberty, die Freiheit.
 to Lie, liegen; lügen.
 Lie, die Lüge.
 Life, das Leben.
 Light, das Licht; helle.
 to Light, anzünden.
 to Lighten, blitzen.
 Like, gleich, ähnlich.
 to Like, gern haben, lieben.
 Likely, wahrscheinlich.
 Likeness, die Aehnlichkeit.
 Line, die Linie, Zeile, Leine.
 Linig, das Futter.
 Linnen, das Leinenzeug.
 Little, klein, wenig.
 to Live, leben.
 Liveliness, die Lebhaftigkeit.
 Lizard, die Eidechse.
 Load-stone, der Magnet.
 Loathing, der Abscheu.
 to Lock, zuschließen.
 to Lodge, logiren, wohnen.
 Lodging, die Wohnung.

Loin, die Lende, Keule.
 Long, lang.
 to Long, verlangen.
 to Look, sehen.
 Looking-glass, der Spiegel.
 Lorient, der Emmerling.
 to Lose, verlieren.
 Loss, der Verlust.
 to Love, lieben.
 Love, die Liebe.
 Lovely, liebenswürdig.
 Loud, laut.
 Low, niedrig.
 to Lower, erniedrigen, herabstimmen.
 Luck, das Glück.
 Lud — o Lud, postausend.

M.

Mad, toll; übertrieben.
 Magpy, die Aelster.
 Maid, das Mädchen.
 Mail, die Post.
 Main, der Haupttheil, das Ganze; das Meer.
 to Make, machen.
 Male, männlich.
 Man, Mensch, Mann — of war, das Kriegsschiff.
 Manager, der Verwalter, Direktor, Haushalter.
 Manner, die Manier, Sitte, Art.
 Many, viele.
 to Mark, bezeichnen.
 Market, der Markt.
 Market-place, Marktplatz.
 to Marry, heurathen.
 Mass, die Masse.
 Master, der Meister; Herr.

- Match, Schwefelfaden, Lunte;
 Docht.
 Matter, Materie, Sache.
 to Matter, von Wichtigkeit seyn,
 zu bedeuten haben.
 to May, mögen.
 Meadow, die Wiese.
 Meal, das Mahl.
 Mean, niedrig.
 Mean, das Mittel.
 to Mean, meinen.
 Meaning, Meinung, Bedeutung.
 Measure, das Maas.
 Meat, die Fleischspeise, Speise.
 to Meddle, einlassen, (sich)
 mischen.
 Medlar, die Mispel.
 to Meet, begegnen. Met.
 to Melt, schmelzen.
 to Mend, bessern.
 Merchant, der Kaufmann.
 Merchantman, das Rauffahrtsschiff.
 Mercy, die Barmherzigkeit.
 Merely, bloß.
 to Merit, verdienen.
 Midriff, das Zwergfell.
 Midwife, die Hebamme.
 Mile, die Meile.
 to Mind, bemerken, beobachten.
 Mind, der Verstand, die Seele;
 Neigung.
 Mine, meinig; das Bergwerk.
 Mine-work, das Bergwerk.
 Minerals, die Mineralien.
 Miracle, das Wunder.
 Misery, das Elend.
 to Miss, vermissen.
 Mistake, der Irrthum, Fehler.
 Mistle-bird, der Grammetsvogel.
 Mistress, die gebietende Frau;
 Frau, Madam; Geliebte.
 to Mix, mischen.
 Mixture, die Mischung.
 Modest, bescheiden.
 Molar-teeth, die Backenzähne.
 Money, das Geld.
 Month, der Monat.
 Mood, die Stimmung.
 Moon, der Mond.
 Moral, moralisch.
 Morning, der Morgen.
 Mortally, tödtlich.
 Most, am meisten — Zeichen
 des Superlativs.
 Mother, die Mutter.
 Mr., (Meister,) Herr.
 to Mount, aufziehen.
 Mountain, der Berg.
 Mouth, die Mündung, der
 Mund.
 to Mourn, trauern.
 to Must, müssen.
 Mustard, Senf.
 Mutton, Schafffleisch.
 My, mein.
 Mylady, meine Dame.

 N.
 to Name, nennen.
 Name, der Name.
 Nape of the neck, der Nacken.
 Napkin, die Serviette.
 Narrow, enge.
 Nation, die Nation.
 Natural, natürlich.
 Navy, die Flotte.
 Near, nahe.
 Neat, niedlich.
 Neck, der Hals.

Neck-cloth, das Halstuch.
 Necessary, nothwendig.
 Need, die Noth, Schwierigkeit.
 to Neglect, vernachlässigen.
 Negociation, die Unterhandlung.
 Neighbour, der Nachbar.
 Neighbourhood, die Nachbarschaft.
 Nevertheless, nichts desto weniger.
 New, neu — News, Neues, Neuigkeit.
 Newspaper, die Zeitung.
 Next, nächste.
 Nice, niedlich, fein, behutsam.
 Niece, die Nichte.
 Niggard, geizig.
 Night, die Nacht.
 Nightfall, der Anbruch der Nacht.
 Nightingale, die Nachtigall.
 Nine, neun.
 Nine-pins, Regel.
 Nipple, die Warze.
 Nitre, der Salpeter.
 No, nein, kein.
 None, kein.
 Nonsense, der Unverstand.
 Northerly, nördlich.
 Nose, die Nase.
 Nostril, das Nasenloch.
 Not, nicht.
 Notice, die Bemerkung.
 Nothing, nichts.
 Novel, die Erzählung, der Roman.
 Now, nun, jetzt.
 Number, die Zahl.
 Numberless, zahllos.

O.

Oak, die Eiche.
 Oar, das Erz.
 to Obey, gehorchen.
 Objection, der Einwurf.
 to Oblige, verbinden.
 Obnoxious, schädlich.
 to Observe, beobachten.
 Obstruction, die Verstopfung.
 to Obtain, erhalten.
 Old, alt.
 Off, ab, davon.
 to Offend, beleidigen.
 On, an, auf.
 One, einer, eine, eines.
 Only, allein, bloß.
 to Open, öffnen.
 Openness, die Offenheit.
 Opinion, die Meinung.
 to Oppose, widersetzen.
 Opportunity, die Gelegenheit.
 Orchard, der Obstgarten.
 Order, die Ordnung.
 in Order, um.
 Ore, das Erz.
 Origin, der Ursprung.
 Originally, ursprünglich.
 Ornament, die Zierde.
 Orphan, der Waise.
 Ostridge, der Strauß.
 Otherwise, anders.
 to Ought, müssen.
 Our, unser.
 Ourselves, wir selbst.
 Out, aus.
 Over, über, vorüber.
 to Overcome, überwinden, überfüllen.
 Overjoy'd, sehr erfreuet.
 to Owe, schuldig seyn.
 Owl, die Eule.

Own, eigen.

Owner, der Eigenthümer.

P.

Pace, der Schritt.

Palate, der Gaumen.

Pain, die Mühe, der Schmerz.

Pair, das Paar.

Pale, bleich.

Pap, die Brust, Ditte.

Paper, das Papier.

Pardon, die Verzeihung.

to Pardon, verzeihen.

Parents, die Eltern.

Parrot, der Papagei.

to Part, theilen, trennen.

Part, der Theil, die Rolle.

to Partake, Theil nehmen.

Particular, besonder.

Partridge, das Rebhuhn.

Party, die Partie, Partei.

to Pass, durchreisen, vorbeiz-
gehen.

Passenger, der Reisende.

Past-meat, Gebackenes.

Pat, die Fledermaus.

Pattee, die Pastete.

Pattern, das Muster.

to Pawn, verpfänden.

to Pay, bezahlen.

Peace, der Friede.

Peacock, der Pfau.

Peahen, die Pfauhenne.

Pear, die Birne.

Pearch, der Parsch.

Pen, die Feder.

Penknife, das Federmesser.

Penny, der Penny (eine eng-
lische Münze von ohngefähr
2 1/2 fr. Der Plural hat
Pence.)

People, die Leute.

to Perceive, bemerken.

Perfect, vollkommen.

Perfection, die Vollkommen-
heit.

to Perform, vollbringen.

Performance, die Vollbringung,
Darstellung.

Perhaps, vielleicht.

Permission, die Erlaubniß.

to Permit, erlauben.

Perspiration, die Ausdünstung.

Persuasion, die Ueberzeugung.

Petty, klein.

Pheasant, der Fasan.

Physic, die Arzneikunde.

Physician, der Arzt.

Physicks, die Arznei.

Picture, das Gemälde.

Piece, das Stück.

to Pierce, durchdringen.

Pike, der Hecht.

Pillory, der Pranger.

Pillow, das Kissen.

to Pinch, zwicken.

Pine, die Fichte.

Pippin, der Rusling, Pippin-
apfel.

Pit, die Grube; das Parterre.

Pity, das Mitleiden.

Place, der Platz.

to Plait, in Falten legen.

Plate, die Platte, der Teller.

to Play, spielen.

Play, das Spiel; Schauspiel.

to Please, belieben, gefallen.

Pleasure, das Vergnügen, Ge-
fallen.

to Pledge, verpfänden, Bes-
cheid thun.

Plentifully, überflüssig.

Plenty, der Ueberfluß.

Pleurosy, das Seitenstechen.
 Plover, der Regenvogel.
 Pocket, die Tasche.
 Poetical, poetisch.
 Point, der Punkt.
 Policy, die Politik.
 Polite, höflich.
 Pomegranate, der Granatapfel.
 Pond, der Teich.
 Pork, das Schweinfleisch.
 Port, Portwein; der Hafen.
 Porter, der Träger.
 to Possess, besitzen.
 Possible, möglich.
 Possibility, die Möglichkeit.
 Postage, das Postgeld.
 Post-office, Postamt.
 Pound, das Pfund.
 to Powder, pudern.
 Powder-box, die Streubüchse.
 Practice, die Übung.
 Praise, das Lob.
 to Praise, loben.
 to Pray, beten, bitten.
 to Preach, predigen.
 Precious, kostbar.
 to Prefer, vorziehen.
 Prejudice, das Vorurtheil.
 to Pronounce, aussprechen.
 Present, das Geschenk; gegenwärtig.
 to Present, darreichen, überbringen.
 Presently, sogleich.
 to Preserve, erhalten.
 to Pretend, vorgeben, meinen.
 Pretty, ziemlich; schön.
 to Prevent, verhindern.
 Price, der Preis.
 Principle, der Grundsatz.
 to Print, drucken.

Print, etwas Gedrucktes, ein Kupfer.
 Prisoner, der Gefangene.
 Prithee — I pray thee.
 Privy, die Heimlichkeit.
 Probable, wahrscheinlich.
 to Proceed, fortfahren.
 to Procure, verschaffen.
 to Profit, nützen.
 Progress, der Fortschritt.
 to Promise, versprechen.
 to Pronounce, aussprechen.
 Pronunciation, die Aussprache.
 Propensity, der Hang.
 Proposal, der Vorschlag.
 Proprietor, der Eigenthümer.
 Prosecution, die Verfolgung.
 to Protest, versichern, betheuern.
 Proud, stolz.
 Proud taylor, der Stieglitz.
 to Provide, versorgen.
 Province, die Provinz.
 to Provoke, reizen.
 Prussia, Preussen.
 to Publish, herausgeben.
 to Pull, ziehen.
 to Purchase, kaufen.
 Pure, rein.
 Purely, blos.
 Purgatory, das Fegfeuer.
 Purpose, die Absicht.
 Purse, die Börse.
 to Put, setzen, stellen, legen.
 Pye, die Pastete.

Q

Quail, die Wachtel.
 Quality, die Eigenschaft; der Stand.
 Quantity, die Menge.
 Quarrel, der Streit.

Quarry, der Steinbruch.
 Quarter, das Viertel, Vierteljahr.
 to Quarter, einquartiren.
 Quatruped, das vierfüßige Thier.
 to Question, fragen.
 Question, die Frage.
 to Quench, löschen.
 Quick-silver, das Quecksilber.
 Quill, der Federkiel.
 Quite, ganz.

R.

Rascal, der Schlingel, Schurke.
 Rash, rasch, unüberlegt.
 Rather, lieber, eher.
 Rave, der Rabe.
 to Reach, reichen, erreichen.
 to Read, lesen.
 Ready, bereit.
 Rear, der Nachzug.
 Reasonable, vernünftig, mäßig.
 to Recommend, empfehlen.
 to Reconnoitre, rekonosziren.
 Recovery, die Erhaltung.
 Red, roth.
 to Refresh, erfrischen.
 to Refuse, verweigern.
 Regency, die Regierung.
 to Regret, bedauern.
 Regular, regelmäßig.
 Regularity, die Regelmäßigkeit.
 to Rejoice at, sich freuen über.
 to Reinforce, verstärken.
 Religious, religiös.
 to Rely, sich verlassen.
 to Remember, sich erinnern.
 Remedy, das Mittel.
 to Remain, bleiben.
 to Render, zurückgeben, vergelten.

to Repay, wieder bezahlen.
 to Repeat, wiederholen.
 to Repent, bereuen.
 Report, die Nachricht, der Ruf, Anall.
 to Represent, vorstellen.
 to Request, verlangen.
 to Resemble, ähnlich seyn.
 Respect, die Achtung, Ehrerbietung.
 Respectful, achtungsvoll.
 to Restore, herstellen.
 to Return, zurückkehren.
 Return, die Zurückkunft; Erwiderung.
 to Revere, verehren.
 Revery, die Träumerei.
 Ribbon, das Band.
 Rich, reich.
 Riches, der Reichthum.
 Rid, los.
 to Ride, reiten, fahren.
 Right, recht.
 to Ring, läuten.
 to Rinse, spülen.
 Ripe, reif.
 to Rise, aufstehen.
 River, der Fluß.
 Road, die Straße.
 to Roast, braten.
 Robin-red-breast, das Rothkehlchen.
 Roll, die Rolle, Semmel.
 Rose, die Rose.
 Rook, die Dohle.
 Room, der Raum, das Zimmer.
 Root, die Wurzel.
 Round, rund.
 Rote, by —, auswendig.
 Row, die Reihe.
 Royal, königlich.

Rubbish, der Unrath, Auswurf.

Rude, roh.

Ruffle, die Manschette.

to Ruin, verderben.

Rule, die Regel.

to Run, laufen.

Rural, ländlich.

S.

Sable, der Sand.

Sad, traurig.

Sadness, die Traurigkeit.

Safe, sicher.

to Sail, segeln.

Saller, der Marketender.

Sallet, der Gallat.

Salt-seller, das Salzfaß.

Sally, der Ausfall.

Satisfaction, die Zufriedenheit.

to Satisfy, befriedigen.

Same, derselbe 2c.

Saturday, der Sonnabend.

Sauce, die Brühe.

Saviour, der Retter, Heiland.

to Say, sagen.

Scent, der Geruch.

Scholar, der Schüler.

School, die Schule.

Scoundrel, der Schurke.

Screech-owl, der Uhu.

Sea, die See.

Sea-coal, die Steinkohle.

Seal, das Siegel.

Season, Zeit, Jahreszeit.

Seat, der Sitz.

Second, zweite.

Section, Abtheilung.

to See, sehen.

to Seem, scheinen.

to Sell, verkaufen.

to Send, senden, schicken.

Sennight, acht Tage.

Sense, der Sinn, Verstand.

Sensible, empfindsam; verständig.

Separation, die Trennung.

Serene, heiter.

Serious, ernsthaft.

Serpent, die Schlange.

to Settle, festsetzen, ausmachen, sich niederlassen.

Servant, der Diener.

to Serve, dienen — to be served up, aufgetragen seyn.

Several, verschieden.

Service, der Dienst; die Empfehlung.

to Set, setzen. — down, niederschreiben.

Severe, strenge.

Sex, das Geschlecht.

Shade, der Schatten.

to Shake, schütteln.

to Shall, sollen, werden.

Shame, die Scham.

Shan't, shall not.

Shape, die Gestalt.

to Sharpen, schärfen.

Sharper, der Beutelschneider.

Sheep, das Schaaf.

Sheet, das Bettuch, der Bogen Papier.

to Shelter, schützen.

to Shew, zeigen.

Shin, das Schinbein.

to Shine, scheinen.

Ship, das Schiff.

to Shipwreck, Schiffbruch leiden.

Shirt, das Hemd.

Shoe, der Schuh.	Sleep, der Schlaf.
Shoemaker, der Schuhmacher.	Sleeve, der Ärmel.
to Shoot, schießen.	Slipper, der Pantoffel.
Shop, der Laden.	Slit, der Schlit.
Short, kurz.	Slow, langsam.
to Shorten, abkürzen.	Small, gering, klein.
Shoulder, die Schulter.	Smell, der Geruch.
Shower, der Platzregen.	Snake, die Schlange.
Shrub, das Gesträuch.	Snare, die Schlinge.
to Shun, vermeiden.	Snipe, die Schnepfe.
Sick, krank.	to Snow, schneien.
Side, die Seite.	Snow, der Schnee.
Siege, die Belagerung.	Soap, die Seife.
Sight, das Gesicht, Ansicht.	Society, die Gesellschaft.
Sign, das Zeichen.	Sock, die Socke.
Silk, die Seide.	Soft, sanft, weich.
Silkin, das Zeislein.	Sold, s. to Sell.
Silence, das Stillschweigen.	Soldier, der Soldat.
Simple, einfach, einfältig.	Some, einige.
Since, seitdem, weil.	Something, einiges, etwas.
Sincere, aufrichtig.	Soon, bald.
to Sing, singen.	Sorry, elend, schlecht, traurig.
Single, einzeln.	Sort, die Sorte, Art.
to Sink, sinken, durchschlagen (vom Papier).	Southern, südlich.
Sir, Herr.	Soup, die Suppe.
Sirrah, he da!	to Spare, sparen, schonen.
Sister, die Schwester.	Space, der Zeitraum.
to Sit, sitzen.	to Spatter, sprützen.
Situated, gelegen.	Sparrow, der Sperling.
Situation, die Lage.	to Speak, sprechen.
Six, sechs,	Speedy, geschwind.
Sixteen, sechzehn.	to Spend, zubringen.
Size, die Größe.	Spendrift, Verschwender.
Skin, die Haut.	Spice, das Gewürz.
Skirmish, der Scharmüchel.	to Spoil, verderben.
Skull, der Hirnschädel.	Spoon, der Löffel.
Sky, der Lusthimmel.	Spot, der Fleck, Platz.
Slate, der Schiefer.	Spouse, die Gemahlin.
to Slay, erschlagen.	Spousal, das Verlöbniß.
to Sleep, schlafen.	to Spread, ausbreiten.

Spright, das Gespenst.
 Spring, der Frühling.
 Stag, der Hirsch.
 Stage, die Bühne.
 Stairs, die Stiege.
 Stalk, der Stengel, Stiel.
 to Stand, stehen.
 Standish, der Schreibzeug.
 Starling, der Staar.
 Stately, stattlich.
 Stationer, der Papierhändler.
 to Stay, stehen, bleiben.
 Steel, der Stahl.
 Steeple, der Kirchthurm.
 to Step, treten.
 Still, still; immer noch.
 to Stitch, heften.
 Stock, der Stamm; das Ganze.
 to Stock, versehen.
 Stocking, der Strumpf.
 Stomach, der Appetit.
 Stone, der Stein.
 to Stoop, sich bücken.
 to Stop, halten, anhalten.
 Store, der Vorrath.
 Storm, der Sturm.
 Stormy, stürmisch.
 Story, die Geschichte.
 Stoves, der Ofen.
 Straight, gerade.
 Strange, fremd, sonderbar.
 Stranger, der Fremde.
 Street, die Straße.
 Strict, strenge.
 to Strike, schlagen; auffallen.
 Stringy, zügig.
 Strong, stark.
 Struck, schlug f. Strike.
 to Strut, strogen, sich brüsten.
 to Study, sich bemühen, studiren.
 to Stuff, ausstopfen.

Stupidity, die Dummheit.
 Subject, der Gegenstand.
 Subscription, die Unterschrift.
 to Suffer, zugeben, dulden.
 Suffocation, die Erstickung.
 Sugar, der Zucker.
 Suit, das ganze Kleid.
 to Suit, angemessen machen;
 angemessen seyn, sich dazu
 schicken.
 Summer, der Sommer.
 Sun, die Sonne.
 Sundry, unterschiedlich.
 to Sup, zu Abend essen.
 Supper, das Abendessen.
 to Suppress, unterdrücken.
 to Surcharge, überladen.
 Sure, sicher.
 Surgeon, der Wundarzt.
 to Surprise, überraschen.
 to Surrender, sich übergeben.
 to Surround, umgeben.
 to Sustain, aushalten.
 Swallow, die Schwalbe.
 Sweet, süß.
 Sweet-heart, das Liebchen.
 Swindling, die Betrügerei.
 Swollen, angeschwollen.
 Sword, Schwert, Degen.

T.

Table, der Tisch.
 to Take, nehmen.
 Tale, Erzählung, Geschichte,
 Fabel.
 to Talk, plaudern, sprechen.
 to Taste, kosten.
 Taste, der Geschmack.
 Taught, gelehrt.
 Taylor, der Schneider.
 Tea, der Thee.

to Tear, zerrissen.
 to Teach, lehren.
 to Tell, erzählen, zählen.
 Temples, die Schläfe.
 Tench, die Schleie.
 Tender, zart.
 Tense, die Zeit, das Tempus.
 to Terrify, erschrecken.
 to Thank, danken.
 Theater, das Theater.
 Then, dann.
 Thence, daher.
 There, da.
 Therefore, deswegen.
 These, diese.
 Thigh, das dicke Bein.
 Thin, dünne.
 to Think, denken.
 Thirst, der Durst.
 Thither, dahin.
 Thousand, tausend.
 Three, drei.
 to Thrive, treiben, gedeihen.
 Throat, die Kehle.
 Through, durch.
 Throush, die Drossel.
 to Thunder, donnern.
 Till, bis.
 Tillage, der Feldbau.
 Time, die Zeit.
 Timidity, die Furchtsamkeit.
 Tin, das Zinn.
 Tinder, der Zunder.
 to Tire, ermüden.
 Titmouse, die Meise.
 To, zu.
 Toast, die Gesundheit.
 To-day, heute.
 Toe, der Fuß.
 Together, zusammen.
 Tough, zähe.

Tolerably, erträglich.
 Told, s. to Tell.
 Tongue, die Zunge, Sprache.
 Too, zu.
 Tooth, der Zahn. — Tooth-
 ake, der Zahnweh.
 Top, die Spitze.
 Totaly, gänzlich.
 to Touch, berühren.
 Towel, das Handtuch.
 Town, die Stadt.
 Trade, der Handel, das Ge-
 werbe.
 to Transport, fortschaffen.
 to Translate, übersetzen.
 to Travel, reisen.
 to Train, abrichten.
 Trenches, die Laufgräben.
 to Treat, behandeln.
 Tree, der Baum.
 Trick, der Streich, Stich.
 Trifle, die Kleinigkeit.
 Trinity, die Dreieinigkeit.
 Trip, der Fehltritt. die kurze
 Reise.
 to Trouble, beunruhigen; die
 Unruhe, Mühe.
 Troublesome, beunruhigend,
 lästig.
 Trout, die Forelle.
 True, wahr.
 Truly, wahrhaftig.
 Trumpery, das Glitterwerk,
 Lumpenzeug.
 Truth, die Wahrheit.
 to Try, untersuchen, probiren.
 to Tuck, zusammen raffen, auf-
 binden.
 Tuckset, der Stockzahn.
 Tuesday, Dienstag.
 Tulip, die Tulpe.

Turbot, der Platteis.
 to Turn, wenden, drehen.
 Turn, Wendung, Spaziergang.
 Twelve, zwölf.
 Twentieth, der zwanzigste.
 Twig, der Zweig.
 Two, zwei.

U.

Uncle, der Onkel.
 Under, unter.
 to Understand, verstehen.
 Understanding, der Verstand.
 Undertake, unternehmen.
 to Undress, auskleiden.
 Ungenteely, unhöflich, unartig.
 Unhappy, unglücklich.
 Unintentionally, ohne Absicht.
 to Unite, vereinigen.
 Unless, wenn nicht.
 Unpleasant, unangenehm.
 Unwearied, unermüdet.
 Up, auf.
 Upon, auf, über, von.
 Upper, oben.
 Uppermost, oberst.
 to Urge, zwingen, treiben.
 to Use, gebrauchen, gewohnt
 seyn.
 Use, der Gebrauch.
 Useful, nützlich.
 Usually, gewöhnlich.
 Utter, gänzlich.

V.

Vacation, die Pause, Vakanz.
 Vale, das Thal.
 to Value, schätzen.

to Vanish, verschwinden.
 Various, verschieden.
 Vastly, sehr, überaus.
 Vegetables, Pflanzen, Kräuter.
 Vein, die Blutader.
 to Venture, wagen.
 Verb, das Verbum.
 Verdure, das Grün.
 Very, sehr; nemlich.
 Veal, das Kalbfleisch.
 Vein, die Ader.
 to Venture, wagen.
 Vessel, das Gefäß; Fahrzeug.
 Victory, der Sieg.
 Victuals, Speisen.
 View, die Aussicht.
 Village, das Dorf.
 Villain, der Schurke.
 Vine, der Weinstock.
 Vine-yard, der Weinberg.
 Violently, heftig.
 to Visit, besuchen.
 Void, leer.

W.

Wafer, die Oblate.
 Wager, Wette.
 Wagtail, die Bachstelze.
 Waist-coat, die Weste.
 to Wait, warten.
 to Wake, wecken.
 to Walk, spaziren gehen.
 Walk, der Gang, Spaziergang.
 Walker, Fußgänger.
 Walnut, die welsche Nuß.
 Wall, die Mauer.
 Wane, das Abnehmen.
 to Want, mangeln, brauchen.

- War, der Krieg.
 Ward, der Mündel.
 Warm, warm.
 Warmth, die Wärme.
 to Wash, waschen.
 Watch, die Wache;
 to Water, bewässern.
 Water, das Wasser.
 Wax, das Wachs.
 to Weaken, schwächen.
 Wealthy, wohlhabend, reich.
 to Wear, tragen.
 Weary, müde.
 Weather, das Wetter.
 Wedding, die Hochzeit.
 Wedlock, die Ehe.
 Week, die Woche.
 Welcome, willkommen.
 Well, wohl.
 Wet-nurse, die Säugamme.
 Wind, der Wind.
 Windy, windig.
 to Wish, wünschen.
 What, was. — What's, what is.
 Wheel, das Rad.
 Where, wo.
 Wherein, worinnen.
 Wherever, wo immer.
 Whether, ob.
 While, die Weile, Muse, Zeit;
 weil.
 Whilst, während.
 White, weiß.
 to Whirl, drehen.
 Whiting, der Weißfisch.
 Whither, wohin.
 Who, welcher, welche, wel-
 ches.
 Whole, ganz.
- Wholly, ganz.
 Why, warum.
 Wide, weit.
 Widwall, der Grünig.
 Wig, die Perrücke.
 to Wind, winden. — up, auf-
 ziehen.
 Wind-pipe, die Luströhre.
 Wine, der Wein.
 Wing, der Flügel.
 Wink, das Blinzeln, der
 Wink.
 Wire, der Drath.
 Wisdom, die Weisheit.
 With, mit.
 Within, innerhalb, drinnen.
 Without, ausser, ausserhalb;
 ohne.
 Woe, das Wehe, der Schmerz.
 Wo's me: woe is me.
 to Wonder, sich wundern.
 Wont, gewohnt.
 Won't, will not.
 Wood, das Holz, Gehölz.
 Wood-cock, der Auerhahn.
 Wood-hen, die Auerhenne.
 Wood-pecker, der Specht.
 Wooden, hölzern.
 Word, das Wort.
 to Work, arbeiten.
 Worth, Werth; im Vermögen.
 Worthy, würdig.
 to Wound, verwunden.
 Wrath, der Zorn.
 Wren, der Zaunkönig.
 Wrist, das Faustgelenk.
 to Write, schreiben.
 Wrong, unrecht.
 Wrought, f. work.

Y.

Yard, die englische Elle.
 Year, das Jahr.
 Yelamber, der Emmerling.
 Yellow, gelb.
 Yes, ja.
 Yesterday, gestern.
 Yet, doch, noch.
 to Yield, nachgeben.
 You, ihr.

Young, jung.

Your, euer.

Youth, die Jugend, der Jüng-
ling.

Youthful, jugendlich.

Z.

Zounds, Sapperment! zum
 Henker!

E r l a n g e n

printed by John Augustin Hilpert.

May 5 1866

My dear Mr. Garrison

I have been

very busy with my
writing but I have not
been able to write to you

as I have been so busy with
my work

I am very sorry that I
cannot write to you more
often

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Fick, Johann Christian,

English dialogues

Erlangen 1813

L.g.sept. 19

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